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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

OCTOBER, 1916

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SHOWBIRDS GALORE

More than 2500 Aristocrat Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show-birds. The Aristocrats are those wonderful birds which made such a truly

SENSATIONAL SWEEP OF VICTORIES

throughout all America last season—from Brooklyn, N. Y., to San Francisco, and from the great shows of Canada down to the Gulf—capturing **FIRST PRIZE** at such shows as **CHICAGO**, the **WORLD'S FAIR**, **PHILADELPHIA**, **NORFOLK** and scores and scores of other shows. This is one of the most Victorious Campaigns ever made by any strain in a single season. This great record gives force and power to the thought that

THE ARISTOCRATS ARE SURE AND GUARANTEED WINNERS.

Now—I ask you: "Do you want to win this Fall or Winter?"—If so, sit down and write me, and we will make a deal that will safe-guard you absolutely.

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P. S.—This season the Aristocrats are even better than last year.

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(Exhibited as Ward and Chilver)

Offer birds of unusual quality for the Fall and Winter Shows. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Cornish Fashion Book—Red stamp appreciated.

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1896 AMERICA'S BEST BUFF WYANDOTTES 1916

For the past twenty years I have been winning the best prizes at the best shows. I have the best male line in the world today. My recent Boston winnings, January 1916, 1st and 5th cocks, 3rd and 6th hens, 1st cockerel, 3rd pen, shape and color and cup for championship male on 1st cockerel. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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GREENWICH, N. Y.

YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

(I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS)

Acknowledged throughout the world as being the Standard of all the Leghorns of America, and the Leaders of Heavy Layers.

Eggs at half price remainder of breeding season.

I have hundreds of yearling hens for sale.

WHY NOT COME TO HEADQUARTERS AND GET THE BEST?

MATING LIST FREE.

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Box E-13,

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Write Us If You Want Scranton's Single Comb Reds

We offer now a superb lot of exhibition and breeding cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, bred by Scranton and out of the flock that has for years been producing winners of highest honors at America's leading shows. The youngsters are from the birds that won for Mr. Scranton last December-January, **First Pen, First Cockerel, Second and Fourth Pullet, Fourth Hen, Third Pen, Best Display and Champion S. C. Red** at the great **Madison Square Garden Show, New York**. Mr. Scranton declares them to be the best he ever produced. They will be sold subject to approval and we have birds capable of winning anywhere, rich, lustrous surface, deep undercolor, strong colored breasts and fluff and typical carriage that will appeal to you as it does to those who place the ribbons. Write today for prices and Fall Sale List.

ROYAL BLUE AND BLACK ORPINGTONS — SPECKLED SUSSEX

The varieties Messrs. Rau and Fry are noted for—superior in type, color, size and vigor. Many grand exhibition and breeding birds in these varieties to sell. They are the sort that will make good in yard and show room and we offer real bargains during October and November. Write us today—it will pay you.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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W. H. BESUDEN

SUPERIOR

BOX 13, EVANSTON STA.
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SUCCESSOR TO
WAHEBE BANTAM YARDS

DARK BRAHMAS

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS
BLACK - BUFF - PARTRIDGE - WHITE

BUFF ORPINGTONS

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Published the First of Each Month by the
AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING
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We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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LESTER TOMPKINS' REDS



FIRST CKL. BOSTON FIRST PULLET, BOSTON 1st PEN COCK, NEW YORK FIRST COCK, PALACE FIRST HEN, BOSTON FIRST COCK, NEW YORK

BLOOD WILL TELL

DON'T BELIEVE IT? Ask any successful exhibitor and he will advise that it is absolutely necessary to have correct blood lines in order to produce winners. Have you insured your success for next season with a well-bred male or female?

LESTER TOMPKINS' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS WILL HELP YOU

improve the color and shape of your Reds as they have done for breeders throughout the world. They are the oldest line-bred Rhode Island Red strain in existence. They have the correct Rhode Island Red type. They have the rich, brilliant, lustrous color, that has made them the greatest prize winning strain in existence. At the

NEW YORK PALACE SHOW—DECEMBER, 1915

they won S. C. Reds 1 cock, 5 hens, 1 pen and on R. C. Reds 1 cockerel and 2 pullet. My first prize winning pen was pronounced by judges to be the finest exhibition display pen of the variety ever shown.

EGGS from the finest matings ever brought together. The matings that will produce hundreds of next winter's show winners, \$5.00 and up. I shall have some choice males for sale. It will pay you to write your wants and send for my catalogue and mating list.

LESTER TOMPKINS,

CONCORD, MASS.

POULTRY KEEPERS' FOUR

Four for \$1

One of the greatest clubbing combinations ever made. Four of the most popular and most widely read poultry magazines published are here offered at a saving of one hundred per cent. This is one clubbing opportunity that you cannot afford to miss.

These Four Great Poultry Papers Each One Year For One Dollar

American Poultry World, - price 50c.
American Poultry Advocate, - " 50c.
Reliable Poultry Journal, - " 50c.
Western Poultry Journal, - " 50c.

Total value, \$2.00

All Four for \$1.00

This group covers the poultry interests of the country like a blanket and includes the best known papers published.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is progressive in its policies and is one of the most interesting and best illustrated poultry magazines published. It caters to both the amateur and professional poultry keeper, and supplies the greatest amount of valuable and educational reading matter, covering all subjects of interest to poultry keepers. Among its several departments, Government Work for Poultry each month contains the boiled down facts of what our government investigators are doing for poultry culture. Its editorials by Grant M. Curtis and Wm. C. Denny are the best in the whole field of poultry journalism. It is pre-eminently America's leading poultry magazine Published monthly at Buffalo, N. Y. **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE is devoted to the interests of both the fancier and practical poultryman and is one of the best known and most widely read of all poultry magazines. It is one of the oldest poultry publications in the United States and is authoritative and helpful in all branches of poultry work, both to the expert and beginner. Its articles are seasonable and cover a wide range of subjects. Edited and published by C. C. Depuy, Syracuse, N. Y. **Subscription price 50c per year.**

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL is a leader among poultry journals. Each number contains from 86 to 224 pages and is filled with practical writings of the most successful poultrymen, the ones who have been successful—the money making breeders of this and other countries. Each issue contains one or more articles that are worth the whole subscription price to each reader. The most dependable and one of the oldest publications. Edited by Grant M. Curtis, illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

WESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL is devoted to the up-building of the poultry industry and is a recognized leader in its field. Its contributors are those who have made a success of and know the "ups" and "downs" of the poultry business and they tell of their experiences in a manner that is both inspiring and educational. It enjoys a wide circulation and is published in Iowa, in the heart of the section of the middle west that is rapidly making poultry history. Edited and published by E. E. Richards. **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

This offer is made for a limited time only and is good for renewals as well as new orders. For your convenience a coupon order blank is attached. Papers may be sent all to one or to separate addresses.

Good for New or Renewals to any or all.

Canadian subscribers\$2.00

Foreign subscribers\$3.00

Send all orders to

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD,

158 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

USE THE COUPON

American Poultry World,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find one dollar for which send each of the following papers one year and have subscription begin as indicated.

American Poultry World:

Begin with

New or renewal

American Poultry Advocate:

Begin with

New or renewal

Reliable Poultry Journal:

Begin with

New or renewal

Western Poultry Journal:

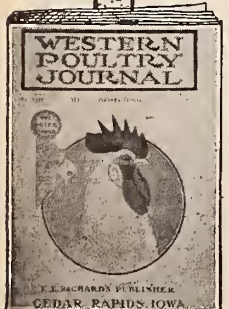
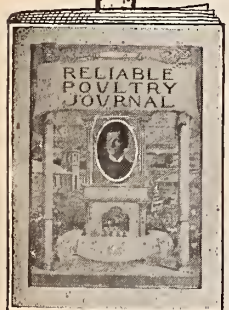
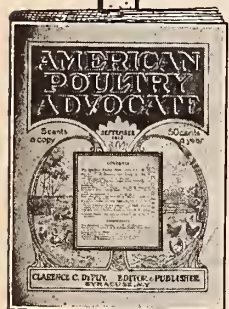
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A.P.W.



FERRIS White Leghorns FOR EGGS

Compare Ferris Leghorns

with ordinary hens and you will understand why so many thousands of poultry keepers have Ferris White Leghorns exclusively. Order a small pen from trap-nested hens with records of over 200 eggs. Keep a record of the eggs they lay this fall and winter compared with your present flock. Next spring you will know that 16 years' careful breeding has produced hens that will average close to 200 eggs a year with ordinary care.

Pens of this 200 egg quality will cost as follows:

1 cockerel, 2 hens or pullets...	\$ 12.00
1 cockerel, 4 hens or pullets...	18.00
1 cockerel, 8 hens, or pullets...	30.00
1 cockerel, 12 hens or pullets...	40.00
2 cockerels, 25 hens or pullets...	80.00
3 cockerels, 50 hens or pullets...	150.00
6 cockerels, 100 hens or pullets...	280.00
100 hens or pullets.....	250.00

These pens are properly mated. The cockerels are early hatched, or if you would rather have yearling cock birds we can furnish them at the same price. The pullets are early hatched and laying, the hens are through the molt. See page 8 of catalogue for particulars, or order direct from this ad.

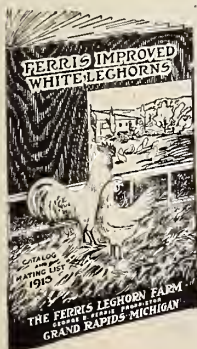
Males of this quality mated with your present flock will greatly improve your young stock next season. The price is only \$6.00 each—in lots of 10 or more \$5.00 each. We also have cheaper birds—cockerels at \$3.00, hens at \$1.65 or \$150.00 per 100.

All Stock is Shipped on Approval

You can return within three days any birds not satisfactory and money will be refunded. We guarantee safe arrival any distance. (We will ship C. O. D. if you want to see the birds before paying for them. Send only \$1.50 for a pen of five and 20 cents each for larger numbers to guarantee express charges. We insure all stock for 30 days. Any birds that die or get out of condition will be replaced free of charge. Their breeding value is also guaranteed. Any female that does not produce fertile eggs, any hens that do not lay hatchable, good shaped eggs will be replaced free.

This free 32 page catalogue gives more information than is possible in this ad. Contains photos showing 34 acres of White Leghorns, describes our methods of feed and care, how we improve laying qualities, list of winnings at 20 big shows, many letters from customers, prices of exhibition, breeding and laying stock, eggs for hatching and day old chicks. Even if you are not now in the market for stock we will

be glad to send you a copy. Mail postal now while you have the matter in mind.



GEORGE B. FERRIS
Ferris Leghorn Farm
908 Union Avenue
Grand Rapids, Michigan

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th. Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.
JAMES S. KEATING, Formerly Mishawaka, Ind. McGRAW, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners wherever shown. Fine lot of cockerels for sale. Pens and trios at reasonable prices, also single birds. Largest flock in the east. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Settings of eggs for sale. Mating list for 1916 upon request.

E. D. BIRD, GREENWICH, CONN.

TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. The South Shore Soft Roaster Strain. Write for prices.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D.-Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.



POULTRYMEN!

Are you satisfied with your brooding system? Are you looking for more profit? If so, our booklet describing the Hill Colony and Magic Brooders together with plans how to build colony and laying houses will help you to succeed. Will send it free, postpaid. We desire to start the beginner right, and help every poultry raiser who lacks success. Now is the time to plan poultry houses for next season. Address

United Brooder Co., 360 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J. Phone 558

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW. POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.

THE BOSTON SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
Jan. 9-13, 1917
Entries close Dec. 26, '16
For Premium List and Entry Blanks
Address W. B. ATHERTON, SECRETARY,
36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Proof Positive of the Quality of Your Birds

Is an absolute necessity if you wish to be in a big way of business.
A blue ribbon won at

THE PALACE SHOW

puts the bird's merit beyond a doubt, besides securing national note and renown.

NEW YORK CITY

is watched by the trade with unwinking alertness. Nothing that happens at the Palace Show can possibly be overlooked or fail to draw the attention of the "big fellow".

DECEMBER 5 TO 9

is the time in which big deals that have been planned previously can promptly be consummated. You may be the very man some "big buyer or breeder" counts upon meeting. Everybody benefits from being right in the midst of opportunity. Here you don't have to wait for it to knock on your door—it is already romping on the threshold. Don't fail to welcome it.

Entries Close November 20th

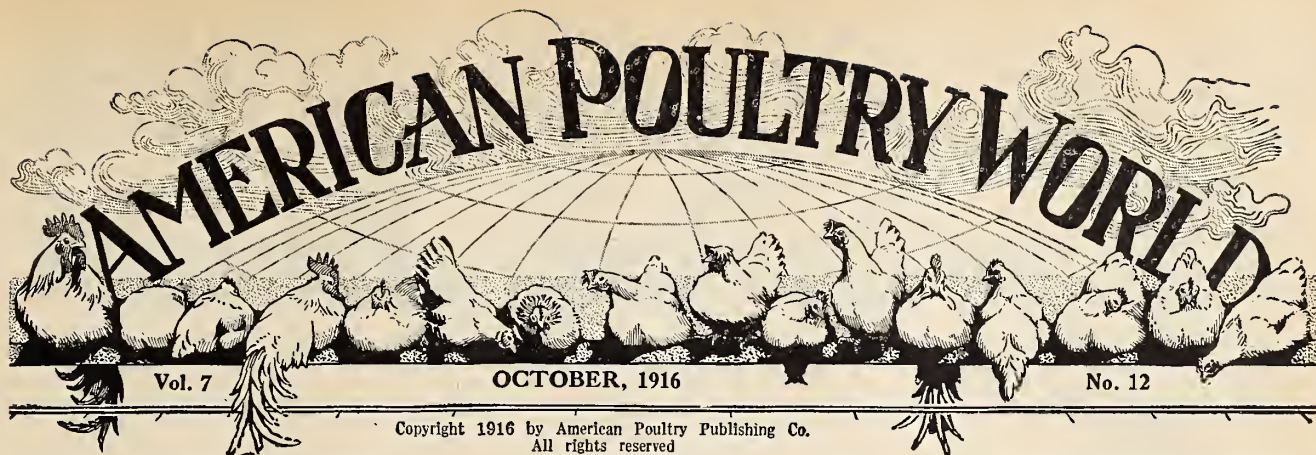
Let us prove to you our claim to your attention.

EMPIRE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT SEAMAN, Pres. C. D. HOWELL, Sec.
MINEOLA, N. Y.



The interest in White Leghorns has grown so much since D. W. Young began to exhibit the products of his skillful breeding that very few visitors to the Madison Square Garden, New York show or the Boston show, who have heard of them, would fail to make a special examination of this class. Many breeders of other varieties, out of their interest in the progress of this strain, have exclaimed "Oh, I must see Mr. Young's birds before I leave the show!" Their great beauty and marvelous perfection have proved charming, even to the older experts who appreciate all their fine details. White Leghorns in the New York Show before Mr. Young entered the Garden arena, were just those pretty, jaunty, sprightly, active, "little Italians," that have always had such fame as egg producers on the great egg farms that supply white eggs to select New York trade. I find myself without words to describe the close approach of Mr. Young's fowls to his ideals. To state the matter more truthfully, I should have to say that the Standard makers attempted to describe and illustrate all that is best in his living specimens. There are very few breeds that have approached so near to what experts agree is an ideal combination of beauty and practical every-day profit. They say, "the country has run egg crazy," but that is because eggs are cash and producers generally like cash. When a breeder produces a strain that breeds so true to Standard and utility qualities that its eggs sell for dollars and time on so-called utility birds whose eggs command little more than the current market price. Mr. Young has produced a strain that are also heavy layers—than to spend their money and time on prize winning, standard-bred blood in their veins. It would be quite impossible to find Leghorns of better utility type than this Boston first prize pen, which was part of Mr. Young's prize-winning exhibit that delighted visitors at one of New England's great shows. We suggest that those who can, should visit Mr. Young's exceedingly well kept yards, but if you cannot make the trip, his illustrated catalogue will help you to appreciate his progress and what his birds have achieved.—F. L. Scwell.



WHAT THE CLUB IS DOING FOR LIGHT BRAHMAS BIG AND LITTLE

Note the Beautiful Light Brahmas on the Cover of This Issue and Read the Following Letter from Secretary H. C. Wood to His Fellow Members. Then Resolve To Do Your Share to Help This Deserving Variety

From the 1916 Annual Year Book of the American Light Brahma Club

THIS has been a year of great achievements for the American Light Brahma Club, for Light Brahmas and for Light Brahma bantams throughout the country. We may well congratulate ourselves upon our accomplishments.

In my estimation no one individual deserves any particular commendation. Your officers have been favored with many kind words through the poultry press and in communications received from our more active members, so that we feel that our efforts have been appreciated. This is all very gratifying, but the one particular thing on which our success is founded and over which every member may well feel the highest exultation, is the fact that we are fanciers and breeders of Light Brahmas—once the recognized king of fowls and now rapidly coming into their own again.

We should and do feel especially grateful to the poultry press throughout the country for having given generously of its editorial space in helping us revive interest in Light Brahmas. The demand for articles concerning our favorite breed has been greater than we could possibly supply. Those of our members who have contributed articles to the poultry papers are deserving a vote of thanks of our entire organization. The public is hungry for information regarding the breeding, rearing, housing and utility and fancy values of Light Brahmas. In answer to this demand every one of us who has anything good to say of the breed or who possesses information that might be of value to those contemplating raising Light Brahmas should write articles and letters to their poultry papers as often as possible, giving the kind of information that would have helped when we ourselves were just becoming interested in the breed. Opportunity for this kind of publicity is being offered us right along, and no member who possesses the slightest ability to put his thoughts into writing, should fail during the coming year to write at least one article about Light Brahmas and send it to one or more poultry publications.

We reached the zenith of our success during the past year on the occasion of our Annual Club Meeting at the Chicago Coliseum in December where there were 161 birds in competition, shown by 21 of our members from 11 states ranging from Massachusetts to Minnesota. Here we duplicated our splendid record made at Madison Square Garden in February, 1915, exhibiting more Light Brahmas than birds shown by any other specialty club at the Coliseum.

The Club has developed into a nation-wide institution, and now with a western president, and our other officers equally divided between east and west we may confidently expect to boom Light Brahmas in every state in the Union and throughout the Provinces of Canada.

As a native son of Illinois I want to say that nothing connected with my club work has given me as much pleasure and supreme satisfaction as to be even slightly instrumental in assisting to pull off a thoroughly successful western meeting of our Club. Doubters as to the probability of our holding a successful meeting in Chicago were legion, not alone in eastern states, but even among some of our enthusiastic and loyal officials in the west there was a dread that our attempt to

hold our annual meeting in Chicago might prove a fizzle. The success of that meeting is now a matter of history and forever puts to rest the thought that our Club can only hope to hold successful meetings in the east. The annual club meeting is the biggest piece of advertising that is done during the year for the breed and for the Club and since ours is now a national affiliation of fanciers and breeders, it is only fair to all concerned that our annual meetings be passed around, east, west, central, etc.

I am frankly and honestly of the belief that the real boom in Light Brahmas has not yet really commenced. We closed our Year Book last year with a membership of 408, and today we are going to press with only 437, a net gain of only twenty-nine. Just why most of the 187 members who failed to renew have dropped out of the Club, I am at a loss to understand, and this is the one great big discouragement in the work of the past year. I don't believe there is a specialty club in existence that has given more real information and help to its members than has ours. We should have a membership of 1500 or 2000, for I have the names on my list of over 2500 active Light Brahma breeders. The separation of the one dollar renewal fee from about fifty of our members required Herculean efforts, including a notice in the October Quarterly, bills a few weeks later and in some cases two to five personal letters. From no other source can Light Brahma breeders obtain such authoritative assistance and information as they do through our Club Year Book and Quarterly Bulletins. One of the things I am determined to do this year is not to allow a copy of this issue of the Year Book or any of our forthcoming bulletins to fall into the hands of any of our retired members unless they come across with the membership dollar, and I think the time has arrived when we should charge them the extra dollar for initiation or reinstatement in the Club. I have made a very careful record of all who have received the 1915 and 1916 Year Books and Bulletins so that now when any of the "defunct" members write in for copies it will give me no little satisfaction to withhold all Club literature until they pay up.

To all of our members and officials who have given me so generously of their time and who have encouraged me with their loyal support I want to extend my sincere thanks and to assure them and our entire membership that I am not lacking in appreciation of the honor they have conferred by re-electing me as secretary and treasurer for another year.

In closing, may I remind you that it is possible for every member to greatly lighten my work by responding promptly to all communications, including the bills which will be sent out on October 1st for the renewals.

With cordial regards for "the best year ever" for all of you, I am,

Sincerely, HARVEY C. WOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

Note.—At first we thought we would not print what Mr. Wood says about "defunct" members of the club and the difficulty of collecting the insignificant sum of one dollar from some other members. Then we decided this may meet the (Continued on page 849)

Influence of Educational Work on the Poultry Business



It is Natural to Assume That the Work of the State Experiment Stations Would Be Calculated to Encourage the Poultry Industry of the Country, But Does It? Here is a View of the Matter That Will be of Interest to All Who Breed Poultry for a Living and Who Indirectly Aid in Supporting the Stations

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

TWENTY years ago agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations and national and state departments of agriculture were negligible factors in the promotion of the poultry industry. With a very few exceptions, their work in this line had been neither creditable to them nor beneficial to poultry interests. Today most of these institutions and departments are well organized for poultry work and liberally provided with funds for it, and the educational factor has become a prime factor in the dissemination of knowledge of poultry culture. But the educational movement in the poultry world has not been, nor is it now, an unmixed blessing to the industry. On the contrary it exhibits pronounced tendencies to check the normal growth of the industry and to divert trade from main channels into shallow and narrow passages where it soon loses its momentum and becomes stagnant. These tendencies were somewhat in evidence from the beginning of the movement, but it is only within the last few years that we have been able to see and measure their full capacity for doing damage to long established and legitimate lines of poultry business.

Broadly speaking, the educational influence is adverse to the expansion of interest in poultry culture. This is the case whether we are considering the influence of instructors and investigators through lectures and bulletins or the influence of editors and other writers through the poultry press. Plain statements of cold facts about poultry culture, taking into account the probabilities as well as the possibilities, do not create enthusiastic interest in poultry culture. Their effect is rather to discourage all but the few who are led or driven into it by the attraction that work with living creatures has for them or by an interest in poultry not wholly dependent upon its commercial values. If none but these engaged themselves in poultry keeping we might have a quite select and more or less congenial body of poultry fanciers and utility faddists, but the modern poultry industry would be non-existent and the supplies of table poultry and eggs would fall far short of the volume required to make them ordinary articles of diet among people of moderate means.

The generally conservative spirit in educational work is an essential part of it—not separable from good work in that field. Under what I would consider normal conditions in the public teaching of poultry culture, such conservatism would have little or no effect upon the creation of interest in poultry keeping, because colleges and schools of high grade would come in contact only with those who were tolerably well versed in the fundamentals of poultry culture and resorted to the schools for more systematic instruction in matters relating to it than they could acquire elsewhere. Such students would be past the stage where their enthusiasm could be chilled and their interest discouraged by impartial consideration of all phases of the subject, and the direct influence of the college would not reach others, but with the colleges taking into their short courses many students who have no practical

acquaintance with poultry keeping, and coming in contact through extension work and bulletins with thousands of others in the same state, the educational movement has become a far-reaching and powerful agency for the suppression of incipient interest in poultry culture. The educators do not perceive this because they measure the growth of their influence and compute the value of their work by statistics of their operations instead of by comparison with the results secured through other means in other times.

If the innate conservatism of educational work was the only element in it tending to check the expansion of interest in poultry culture, its effects in that direction would be counterbalanced by the thoroughness of the instruction given. If it lacked power to attract, it would still make steady gains because it could hold a larger proportion of those resorting to the colleges and schools for instruction than the poultry press has ever been able to hold of those who depend upon it for information. But, from the beginning of the educational movement, those who looked to the "experts" in the public service for advice about housing, feeding, the relative merits of breeds and varieties, etc., also sought to get from them advice as to where to buy stock and supplies. In doing this, they were simply transferring to the poultry instructor and investigator what had long been a trial to the poultry editor. Most poultry editors were very glad to be relieved of a large part of the inquiries of this kind, but I do not think many of us would have felt so cheerful about the situation if we had foreseen what the effect upon business would be.

The poultry editor, when asked by a subscriber for advice as to whether the subscriber should buy stock of the variety desired from A, or from B, or from C,—all three being advertisers in his paper—replies that inasmuch as A, B, and C, all pay their good money for space in which to advertise their stock, and inasmuch as—to the best of his knowledge and belief—all three have good stock and the reputation of dealing fairly with their customers, he cannot undertake to influence buyers in any way, and the correspondent must decide the matter for himself. Or, if the inquiry is more general in character, simply asking where to buy stock of a certain kind, variety, or description, the editor briefly refers the enquirer to "our advertisers", assuring him that as reputable and responsible breeders they deserve his patronage. The poultry editor could not in fairness and consistency do differently, and a large proportion of those seeking his advice in such matters would see this at once when the case was presented to them from the editor's point of view. But a great many either could not or would not look at the situation that way, and with them, the effect was to attach to the editor a part of the suspicion with which they regarded advertisers not especially recommended to them by someone supposed to have inside knowledge of the business in all its phases.

The poultry instructors and investigators, when asked to recommend an article or a breeder, ought to take the same



position. It is more difficult for them to do so because their obligation to be fair and impartial as between competing breeders, dealers and manufacturers, rests not upon the direct relation to them but upon broader and more general grounds. Their difficulty is increased by the fact that taking the right position in this matter tends to make them unpopular with the class of poultry keepers having most confidence in them. So while many instructors and investigators have held a position in such matters to which no one jealous of trade interests could take exception, it was, from the early days of the educational movement, quite the common thing for men engaged in it to either comply in a measure with requests for advice as to where to buy, or in declining to do so, to so phrase the refusal that they reflected upon everyone engaged in the particular line of trade in question.

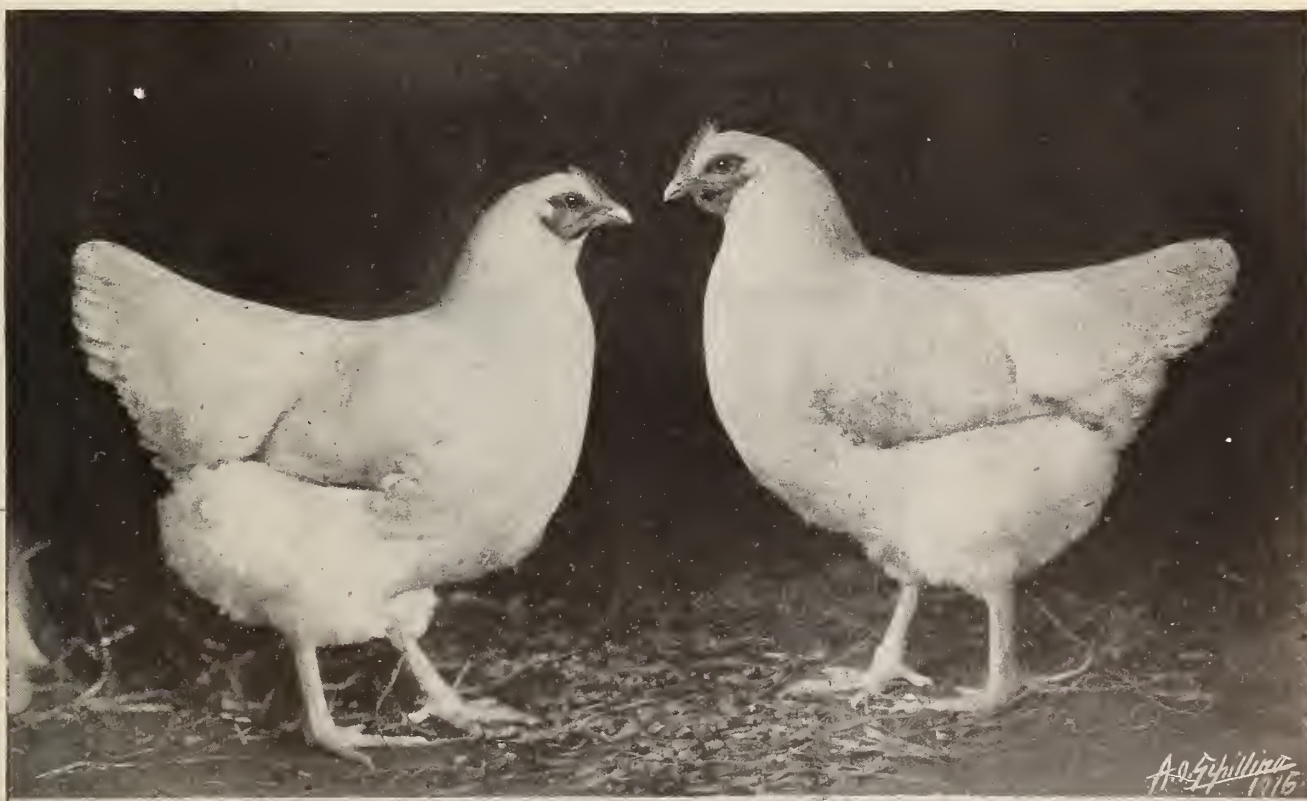
As an example of indirect recommendation, take the case of the professor who once said to me: "If I am asked where to buy stock of a certain variety and I say that the stock we have at the college came from Mr. X, that is not recommending him, is it? I simply tell the enquirer where we got our stock."

As an example of the ambiguous reply that reflects upon all sellers of the thing under consideration, take the bald statement, "We cannot recommend any breeder as having stock of the kind you want." Persons who receive such a reply almost invariably construe it to mean, that with an extensive acquaintance with the stocks of the principal breeders the "expert" has found none that he can recommend. I have observed with interest that those who are accustomed to give

that form of answer seem gradually to come to believe that the situation is as their reply leads most people to suppose, and that everything is to be regarded with suspicion until in some way they can apply an "acid test" upon which they may base a verdict.

In still another way, those in authority at educational institutions either unconsciously or indifferently hurt the business of poultry breeders. That was by selling breeding stock I can sympathize with those who did, or who still do this to piece out insufficient appropriations. Although at the present time appropriations are generally quite liberal, there was a time when this was not the case and here and there may still be found institutions with rather meager poultry appropriations. But even when the revenue that could be obtained from the sale of stock for breeding purposes is a deeded addition to the funds of the department, it is not a sound policy for the poultry department of an agricultural college or experiment station to sell breeding stock and eggs for hatching unless it can do so without prejudice to the business of breeders. I do not think that it is possible for the colleges and stations to sell stock birds and eggs without hurting the trade of breeders far more than they benefit their own revenues. For that reason I have, for many years, taken the position that these institutions should have a co-operative plan of exchanging stock of high quality with other similar institutions and not come in competition with breeders at all.

It is not the amount that an institution has to sell that hurts trade. It is the attitude of the institution in exploiting its own stock while withholding from breeders generally, the indorsement to which the trade (Continued on Page 842)



FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE WHITE ROCK HENS, NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT. 1916
BRED AND OWNED BY WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS TRENTON JUNCT. N. J.

When C. J. Fisk, proprietor of Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River Rd., Trenton Junction, N. J., secured the services of M. L. Chapman as general manager of his poultry farms, he added to this well-known establishment a man who has been a success not only in S. C. White Leghorns, but who is a past master in the art of rearing and exhibiting White Plymouth Rocks. Wilburtha Poultry Farms' Columbian Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes are now and have been under the capable management of D. J. Keyler, superintendent of Wilburtha Farms, and it was a "ten-strike" when Mr. Chapman came to Wilburtha and brought with him some of his White Plymouth Rocks. That Mr. Chapman knows what to show and how to show it, was again proved by his winnings at the recent New York State Fair. With entries only in the hen classes, this farm carried off first and second honors with the specimens illustrated above. They were of the usual Chapman type—clean cut, close-feathered, neat and beautifully modeled. The winning hen to the left was a marvel to find in real life, while the second prize winner opposite was close up—except possibly in the lower section of the body. They were a fine pair, and we expect Wilburtha Poultry Farms with this kind of quality stock in their possession to make additional records with their White Plymouth Rocks at the best shows this winter.—A. O. Shilling.

The New Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Breed Standards



Those Who Were Not Present at Cleveland Should Read the Following Report of the Work Already Accomplished by the Committee on Separate Breed Standards, Which Was Read at the A. P. A. Convention, August 8-11

BY HOMER W. JACKSON

Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Poultry Association:

Your Committee is pleased to report substantial progress in carrying out the duties assigned to it. In the general plans that have been most carefully formulated for Separate Breed Books, your Committee has been governed by the earnest conviction that poultry breeders need and should have available for their use, in permanent form, the most reliable information that can be given on the subject of breeding Standard fowls; also, that the American Poultry Association not only is in a position to render this truly important service to the poultry breeding industry, but also that it can do this at decided profit to itself.

It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that separate breed books should be not only descriptive of the breeds under consideration, far more so than is possible in the Standard of Perfection, but their prime object should be to make an honest, sincere and capable effort to inform every reader or student of these breed books how to select successfully and mate properly Standard-bred fowl of the different breeds and varieties, so that these specimens will either reproduce themselves in profitable percentage or produce still better specimens than themselves.

Your committee is convinced that a great demand exists for such breed books and equally convinced that honest books of this kind can be compiled by the American Poultry Association. The knowledge needed exists in the minds of many loyal members of the organization, and your committee has gone far enough with the work to know that they not only are able to furnish this information, but that they will cheerfully do so for publication in these books—supplying helpful information that has taken them many years to learn and to demonstrate.

Your committee believes that all who are interested in breeding Standard fowls will welcome reliable information designed to simplify the many difficult problems associated with this work—will appreciate having in complete and connected form a plain statement of the fundamental principles involved in breeding, and will welcome reliable guidance in working out the special problems that confront them.

Breed Books Outlined

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention at San Francisco, November 18, 1915, the committee met and outlined in a general way the contents of the proposed books and assigned to the various members of the committee the special preliminary work which necessarily preceded the inauguration of actual work on these books.

A second meeting was held at

Buffalo, April 21-26, 1916 where all matters relating to the preparation of text and illustrations were carefully considered and the work definitely assigned.

Briefly summarized, your committee at these meetings reached the following decisions:

The separate breed standards are to be of the same size as the Standard of Perfection, as regards size of page, size of illustrations, etc.

In each separate breed book, everything in the main Standard that applies directly or indirectly to the breed under consideration will be reproduced, including both text and illustrations.

Additional to this, chapters are to be prepared covering the origin and development of each variety of the breed under consideration, the committee doing its utmost to fix on the actual authentic origin of each, in order to clear up disputed points.

Complete descriptions of fowls, in each variety of the breed considered, are to be given, and all important defects are to be fully described in order that the amateur may be able to determine as clearly as possible the exact meaning of all Standard terms and descriptions, and the defects to be looked for and avoided, illustrated when necessary for clearness.

The methods used by experienced, successful breeders in producing exhibition fowls will be given in full—a most important feature which cannot fail to prove of great assistance to the novice whose knowledge of such methods must necessarily be limited.

In handling the important question of correct and successful mating, the problem of how to offset defects in one sex by mating such birds with specimens of the other sex that are strong in these sections, is to be treated in a manner that will give the beginner a thorough understanding of this primary step in successful breeding.

Double mating, in the case of varieties where this method is generally practiced, will be fully described in the text, and photos of correctly mated fowls for cockerel or pullet-breeding, or selected feathers from the same, will be reproduced, so that those who wish to adopt this method will be able to do so with good prospects for success.

Line breeding, strain building and numerous other breeding practices, highly confusing to the novice, are to be explained in detail, and instruction for proceeding along these lines will be supplied as fully and in as simple a manner as the subjects permit.

There will be a special chapter on shape as a breed character. This will show in complete detail just what correct breed shape is; also,

(Continued on page 840)



MR. HOMER W. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson deserves the commendation and thanks, not only of the committee on Separate Breed Standards but of every member of the American Poultry Association for his efficient work on the manuscript for these two books.

The Great New York State Fair



The Management Aided by Progressive Poultry Breeders Scored Another Big Success. Large Number of Fine Birds in State Fair Poultry Department, September 11-16. Very Large Classes of High Quality White Orpingtons

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Editor

THE New York State Fair held at Syracuse, September 11-16, 1916, was the seventy-sixth annual exhibition held for the purpose of exploiting the best products of the soil and manufacturing industries of the Empire State. Seventy-six years is more than the average life-time and, therefore, it is not within the realm of probabilities that any of those attending the last exhibition recall the early New York State Fairs, but there were numerous persons who attended fairs held under the auspices of the government of the Empire State twenty to thirty years ago that were at this year's exhibition, and it must have been a matter of gratification to them to see the development and expansion of this institution. During the past five years numerous new buildings conforming to modern architecture have replaced the old-time buildings that in their day were adequate for the demands made upon them, but which in this age and day of rapidly moving events would be entirely behind modern standards and ideals. The new buildings already erected are not only modern in form, but are imposing because of their floor space area, and they are down-to-date in their lighting and ventilating systems. They are part of an adopted plan for a larger and greater state fair, one that will uphold the reputation of the Empire State, noted for the way that it does things, as well as being in keeping with the high standard of its exhibits.

For many years New York state fairs have been justly noted for remarkable displays of fruit, vegetables and cattle. These departments have been outstanding features that have made the fair one of the great annual events of its kind. Other departments, including the poultry, have had great merit; but they have not to the same extent actually led in quality or numbers as compared with other fall fairs. But just as the fruit, vegetable and cattle departments in the past have set the pace, so now do the poultry and horse departments. In fact both the poultry and horse exhibits are second to none. They probably lead all other state fairs.

It was a fortunate day for poultry interests when W. H. Manning, owner of Turtle Point Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was appointed Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the state fair and they were doubly fortunate when W. H. Harriman, Commissioner of the Poultry Department, turned a deaf ear to a small minority who, believing that to the "victor belongs the spoils", urged a change, when the control of the Empire State government passed from the Democrats to the Republicans, a year ago. Mr. Manning is the right man in the right place, and the earnest thinking poultrymen of the commonwealth of New York are united in the hope that he can be induced to continue to handle their interests at the state fair for many years to come.

6183 Specimens Entered

While the number of entries was not up to last year's record breaking show, it was an extremely large exhibition and the great capacity of the \$100,000.00 poultry building was taxed to its capacity, including the wing in which the dog show has usually been held. According to the official catalogue, there were 4155 entries, which with the specimens in the pens made a total of 6183 specimens entered for competition, making one of the largest poultry displays ever brought together. The quality was exceptionally fine, indeed many of the classes were of Madison Square Garden quality, notably the White Rocks, White, Columbian, Partridge and Buff Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Anconas, Speckled, Red and Light Sussex, Silver Campines and White and Buff Leghorns.

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Orpingtons led in number of entries. White Leghorns and S. C. Reds have always been hotly contested classes at Syracuse and the fact that they were in the lead was not surprising. Orpington entries rather astonished many who had concluded that this very worthy variety was falling back in favor. Not only were White Orpingtons leaders in point of numbers, but the quality was superb. Orpington (Continued on page 846)

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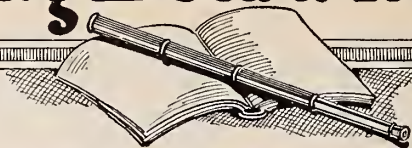


FIRST AND SPECIAL PRIZE COLUMBIAN
WYANDOTTE COCKEREL NEW YORK STATE
FAIR, SEPTEMBER 1916 BRED & OWNED BY
WILBURTHA POULTRY FARM TRENTON Jct. N.J.

Late in June we had the pleasure of visiting Wilburtha Farms at Trenton Junction, N. J., and spent several days there making studies of some of their winners. While there we were shown a half-matured young Columbian Wyandotte cockerel and were told by Messrs. Chapman and Keyler that this was the specimen they expected to win with at the New York State Fair. After the judging was over at Syracuse, Mr. Keyler led us to a cage and showed us the cockerel represented in the above picture, saying that this was the same specimen we had seen as a chick and admired so much. It was pleasing indeed to see the blue ribbon hanging on his cage. There were many chicks running at large at Wilburtha Farms and many of them looked fully as promising as this cockerel. He is a very attractive specimen having Wyandotte character developed to a high degree. The above picture hardly does the bird justice in style or expression, for he was one of those timid fellows that very seldom show their true form and symmetry when being handled and posed for a picture. He is a wonderfully marked cockerel with beautiful, clear, broad hackle striping, nearly perfectly marked wings and a saddle that is almost faultless.—A. O. Schilling.



Examining Board for Judges



American Poultry Association At Last Adopts Plan of Examining, In a Practical Way, All Applicants For Licenses to Judge Standard-bred Fowl, The Work to be Done by Experienced Judges Who Hold Licenses

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Special Contributor

AT the fortieth annual convention of A. P. A., held last November at San Francisco, a committee of five, with G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, Kansas, as chairman, recommended that an examining board be created to take charge of the granting of licenses to men and women who feel that they are qualified to pass judgment on standard-bred fowl at fall fairs and winter poultry shows.

August 8-11 of this year, at the Cleveland convention of A. P. A., the constitution and laws of the association were amended in compliance with the San Francisco resolutions, so that now the matter of granting licenses is governed by Sections 140 and 140-A of the revised "laws," as said sections are reproduced on this page. In the A. P. A. Quarterly Bulletin, September 1916 issue, Mr. E. E. Richards, president of the American Poultry Association, refers to the McClaskey amendment as follows:—

"The most radical change in the present constitution was the amendment offered by McClaskey, changing the method of granting judges' licenses in the future. In accordance with the present constitution (as amended at Cleveland—Ed.) it becomes necessary for the applicant for a judge's license to take an examination under the direction of the Standard Committee (meaning the Standing Committee on Standards—Ed.) together with two licensed judges of the association."

It will be noted, on reading Sections 140 and 140-A herewith that \$25.00 is to be charged as an application fee. As the writer understands it, this sum is to be collected in advance and will be retained, whether or not the applicant passes the examination and is granted a license, either general or special. Perhaps arrangements may be made so that if the applicant fails in his or her first attempt, a second examination can be had, the original \$25.00 to cover both examinations, but this is a matter that has not yet been passed on. It is not taken care of in the amendments to the laws, as per Sections 140 and 140-A.

History of Granting A. P. A. Licenses for Judging Poultry

No doubt readers of this article will be interested in the main facts which form the history of this effort on the part of the American Poultry Association to grant licenses to competent poultry judges and to control their actions as such.

The present effort along this line originated with the revision of the constitution of A. P. A., as made by a committee of eleven members at Mt. Clemens, Mich., August 1906, and as adopted at Auburn, N. Y., January 1907. There had been a general demand for the licensing of poultry judges and at Mt. Clemens the committee aimed to put into the revised constitution numerous progressive movements then in demand which it was believed would prove helpful to the standard-bred industry. Fred L. Kimmey, deceased, was chairman of that committee and the writer was an active member.

At the Niagara Falls, N. Y., convention of A. P. A., August 1907, the first licenses were granted. Two dollars was then the application fee, but the new Executive Board, as created by the revised constitution, voted unanimously to grant licenses free of charge, also without examination to such judges as were recommended at this convention by members of the Executive Board or by members of the association in attendance at that annual meeting. Quite a list was made up in this manner, said list including all of the long-time, experienced judges whose names occurred to the members present and whose qualifications were endorsed by vote of the Executive Board and the association.

It was understood that after this all persons were to apply personally for a judge's license, excepting those whose names had been passed on favorably, as above described. However, a number of names of long-time, well-qualified judges were omitted in the making up of this free list, therefore, two or three times later on, additional free licenses were granted, the last case of this kind being at the Chicago convention, August 1914.

First to last, this movement to grant licenses to competent poultry judges has been in dispute as to its value, fairness, efficacy, etc. Each year brought numerous applications, especially from new judges. A number of the old judges whose names had been overlooked at the Niagara Falls 1907 mid-summer meeting felt offended, still a majority of them, as time went on, applied for licenses and they readily were granted, \$2.00 each being



"REGAL MASTERPIECE," FIRST PRIZE C'K'RL
NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1916 Bred & Owned By
J. S. MARTIN PORT DOVER ONT.

It is a most creditable feat to win best display in any of the more popular breeds at America's best exhibitions. This has been accomplished not once but eleven times in succession by Mr. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont. Can., with his winning strain of "Regal" White Wyandottes. This season Mr. Martin also won the "Manning" cup outright—for the best ten birds in the show. This cup had to be won twice before ownership could be claimed. We have watched with interest the development of the "Regal" Wyandottes for many years, and have noted the steady improvement in type, the refinement of outline and form, until today they bear characteristic traits that are easily recognized by all admirers of the variety who keep in close touch with the breeding of fine poultry. The above cockerel is without doubt the best ever produced by this master breeder. Although he was not fully matured at the time of the Syracuse Fair, he showed plenty of unusual quality. This cockerel was of good size, yet not coarse. He was well balanced and each section blended into the adjoining one most beautifully. In breast formation he seemed faultless, having a full round breast with no apparent crease or flatness anywhere.—A. O. Schilling.

NEW A. P. A. PROVISION FOR LICENSING POULTRY JUDGES

At the Cleveland Convention of the American Poultry Association, August 8-11, 1916, the following sections were added to the Constitution and Laws of the organization:

"140. That each member of the Examining Board is vested with the power to appoint at each American Poultry Association State Show, and any other important show, two licensed judges who have officiated at not less than three shows held under the American Poultry Association show rules during each year for at least three years previous to such appointment, to conduct the examination of any applicant for license who may appear before them; the judges to be appointed to conduct the examination by score card, or comparison method of judging and to report in detail, together with recommendations, to the Examining Board for such action as said Board may see fit to take in the interests of all parties concerned; the judges conducting such examination, said sum to be paid by the American Poultry Association. The Examining Board is to meet each year at the convention of the American Poultry Association."

"140-A. That any additional necessary expenses incurred by the Standard Revision Committee while sitting as an Examining Board on the granting of judges' licenses, together with the regular per diem allowed the members of said committees, be met by the American Poultry Association; that in order to assist in paying said expenses the application fee for judges' licenses shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and further, any applicant is to have the privilege of appearing before the Board at its annual meeting for examination, in which event no other examination is necessary."

the fee charge. Reasonable progress in this line was made during the four-term administration of Chas. M. Bryant, deceased.

While Colonel Bryant was president of A. P. A., Reese V. Hicks, then of Topeka, Kansas, now of Browns Mills, N. J., took a special interest in the matter of licensing judges and was appointed to prepare detailed application blanks, with the object of improving the method or system. Hard work was put on the problem by Mr. Hicks, one result being that the application fee was increased to \$10.00 in place of \$2.00. This substantial increase in the fee did not decrease the number of applicants. For example, at the Cleveland convention, August of this year, no less than thirty-seven applications were passed on, netting the association \$370.00 in fees.

Was the Cleveland Price Boost A Mistake?

President Richards has felt that a mistake has been made in increasing the application fee from \$10.00 to \$25.00, as is done by the McClaskey amendment to the laws of the organization. For example, on the editorial pages of the A. P. A. Bulletin, September 1916, appears the following comment on "The Examination of Judges," written by President Richards, as editor of the Bulletin:—

"By the McClaskey amendment to the constitution the method of granting judges' licenses is greatly changed. To the writer the matter looks to have been too hurriedly done. The amendment is lacking in detail and is not as complete as it should have been. Applicants desiring a judge's license should make application to S. T. Campbell, accompanying same with the regular fee of \$25.00, which is not returnable in case of failure, as was the case under the former plan. At as early date as possible such shows will be selected as will best accommodate the applicants, full details of which will be promptly forwarded by Secretary Campbell. The new plan is a great innovation and no doubt the judge that passes the examination creditably will really know something about the Standard. Let us all hope that the new method is a good one. But the writer will wager a doughnut to a dollar that new judges will be scarce the coming year."

Friends of the writer who expected that he would be present at the Cleveland convention wrote us previous to the opening date, asking that we oppose the increase in the application fee, it being held that this new amount is excessive—that it is unfair to late comers as applicants, also

that it will result in cutting off desirable revenue needed by the organization. Evidently President Richards is more or less of the same opinion. However, a quite elaborate plan is prescribed for the examination of these applicants and some one must "pay the freight," as the saying is. It would appear that it actually will cost the association \$25.00 or such a matter for each examination, when all expenses are taken into account.

A still worse mistake was made, as we regard the situation, by saddling this examining board work upon the Standing Committee on Standards. To that committee already had been entrusted the important work of getting out the Separate Breed Standards, also the preliminary work of revising the main Standard, when the time comes for this revision, as fixed by the constitution. Apparently it would have been better to have assigned this work for the examining of applicants for judge's licenses to the committee on "Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges", whose duties are prescribed in Sections 100-103 inclusive of the present constitution and laws. In that case a committee could have been selected, the members of which would have been specially qualified for examining applicants and whose time would have been available for the work. Regular judges are needed for this work, including only such judges as are "professional" in the nature and extent of their work. They need to be judges who travel about the country extensively during the fall and winter show seasons.

In his comment on the McClaskey amendment—now a part of the A. P. A. constitution and laws—President Richards has said, among other things: "The amendment is lacking in detail and is not as complete as it should have been." This is fair criticism. It has been left to the Standing Committee on Standards to furnish these details, including the preparation of application blanks, covering both score card judging and comparison judging, also instructions to present judges to examine all the applicants, etc.

The purpose of this McClaskey amendment is to improve, in large degree, the method of licensing judges, also to make sure of securing more competent judges; therefore, the work con- (Cont. on page 845)



S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL HEADING FIRST PRIZE PEN
NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT 1916. BRED AND OWNED BY
OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

Owen Farms' S. C. White Leghorns were again among the liners this season at the New York State Fair, winning well in all classes. Among the choicest of this exhibit was the first prize pen headed by the cockerel shown in the above picture. Although not fully matured he was a very promising specimen showing plenty of style and action. He was well furnished in saddle and tail for this season of the year and should be heard from as a winner at some of the later shows. Mr. Davey, Superintendent of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., advised us that these four pullets together with the three pullets in the single classes were all from one hatch and mating which speaks well for the large percentage of show specimens that can be obtained from one setting of eggs when the specimens are properly mated and the blood lines nick as they should. It is plain that Owen Farms' S. C. White Leghorns are forging to the very top as one of the leading strains of White Leghorns, when one considers their wonderful past records at such shows as Boston, Palace and other equally strong shows.—A. O. Shilling.

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EDITORIALS

MR. DENNY TO CONTINUE TO FURNISH THE EDITORIALS

On account of the recent illness of Mr. Curtis, it has been arranged to have Mr. Denny continue to furnish editorial copy for A. P. W., at least for the time being. No serious effects of a permanent nature have resulted from Mr. Curtis' illness, but his physician has directed him to take things easier, especially as regards routine work, for a period of three to six months.

Mr. Denny is especially well qualified to furnish editorial matter for these columns. For more than twenty years he has been active in the standard-bred poultry field, including the breeding and judging of fowls—his judging engagements extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and covering, for example, ten consecutive years of service at the Madison Square Garden show, New York City.

Furthermore, Mr. Denny is to be on the road in the eastern section of the country during much of the time, visiting poultry shows, meeting well-known breeders, etc., therefore he will be in close personal touch with the vital elements of the business and in a position to write up-to-date copy of interest and help to our readers, both subscribers and advertisers. We know that his work will be conscientiously done and we are sure it will prove generally satisfactory. —G. M. Curtis.

There were more well known poultry breeders attending the New York State Fair than have been seen at any fall or winter poultry show outside of New York and Boston. Of course many were there as exhibitors, others as judges, but there was also a large number of prominent breeders who came simply to look over the ground. Without exception they reported an increasing demand for stock and a disposition on the part of the buying public to pay profitable prices. If we are any judge, poultrymen are going to enjoy a very satisfactory trade this season.

The death of S. J. Hopper, of Dallas, Texas, will be a source of regret to his many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hopper was stricken with appendicitis August 23rd and died the day following, after an operation. Mr. Hopper was at one time owner and editor of Southern Poultry Journal, an influential poultry paper published at Dallas, Texas. He was a member of the American Poultry Association and served two terms as vice president. He also served as a member of the executive board.

In commenting on D. E. Hale's resolution that was adopted at the Cleveland convention, we overlooked the fact that visitors to a poultry show making charges of dishonest practices or statements of a defamatory nature against exhibitors or judges shall be required to appear before the board of directors or the show committee and prove their charges! What we should like to know is who is going to be the policeman? We predicted that this resolution was liable to prove a dead letter; now we are certain of it. It is possible for an association to withhold prizes from exhibitors, but how are they going to punish visitors? Perhaps they will remove a man's coat or his hat, or maybe they will take possession of his watch and chain.

Poultry keepers, farmers especially, should hesitate and consider well be-

fore disposing of their pullets, yearlings and two year old hens. The poultry crop is short, the quantity of eggs in cold storage, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, is greatly below the average and the percentage of shortage is rapidly increasing. If grain is somewhat higher than the average, prices for eggs are going to be higher also, and it will not prove a bad investment to pay, say, 15 or 20 cents more for the grain that a hen will consume during a year when the value of the eggs she will produce would be increased three or four times that amount. Just now every person should bend his and her efforts towards getting stock in condition to lay so that they may obtain the benefit of the higher prices that will surely prevail.

The interest that is now being taken in Silver Campines must be very encouraging to the breeders, who several years ago pinned their faith to the variety. During the past three or four years large classes have been the rule at the two New York Shows, at Boston, Chicago and other places, and when large classes are displayed at leading poultry exhibitions, it is, as a general rule, an indication that a variety is attracting wide-spread attention and that it is being bred extensively. This is the case with Silver Campines.

When the variety was introduced, a matter of six or seven years ago, the best specimens were sadly lacking in uniformity of type and regularity of markings. Head points also were extremely coarse, a thing that is not unusual in any fowls that are imported from England. However, since American poultrymen took them in hand, they have undergone a very great refinement. A standard type has been decided upon, and both breeders and judges are upholding it in the selection of specimens sent into the show room and in placing the prizes on such birds. Color markings have become well defined, not only in the males but in the females also, and in the best specimens there is now very little intermediate barring.

Two or three years ago a clean, pure white hackle could not be found. Today one will find in the best show rooms a sufficient number of specimens that have little or no ticking to indicate that within a comparatively short time there will be plenty of both males and females so adorned and those with absolutely clean hackle will not call forth unusual comment. May this progress in breeding continue. The Campine is a worthy fowl, a prolific producer of large white shelled eggs, and is a very handsome bird. It will occupy a place in the list of the most popular varieties if breeders will continue to make progress along the lines that they are now following.

Most breeders would feel elated to receive \$700.00 for a pen of fowls, one male and five females, which is at the rate of \$115.66 a head—no doubt about it! But can you imagine the satisfaction of a breeder over selling three pens consisting of seventeen head for \$2600.00? This is one of the selling achievements of C. A. Phipps, originator of the "Vigor-

NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD, MR. VISITOR!

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Special Contributor

At the San Francisco convention of the American Poultry Association, held November 15-19 inclusive, 1915, a committee that was appointed to draft a new article for the A. P. A. show rules, submitted the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

"Exhibitors making charges of dishonest practices or statements of a defamatory nature against any exhibitor or exhibitors, judge or judges of this show shall be required to appear before the Board of Directors or Show Committee of this show and prove that the charges so made are true, and if the said charges are not substantially true the exhibitor making the said charge will forfeit back to the Association all ribbons, medals and awards of any and all kinds and nature, and that the exhibit of the said exhibitor shall either be treated as a display exhibit or removed from the show at the discretion of the management of this show. The rule further shall provide that a report of the committee together with a charge of conduct unbecoming a member must be made in regular affidavit form by the president, secretary, or the member defamed and that the Association will take such action as it deems advisable at the first regular annual meeting following."

There is commonsense in the foregoing resolution, although it is doubtful if so drastic a provision, as affecting exhibitors, should be made a part of the official show rules. Exhibitors are timid enough, when it comes to declaring their rights. For example, it is very seldom that protests are made, even when protests ought to be made. As a rule, it is the exhibitor who gets the worst of it.

But at the Cleveland convention of A. P. A., held August 8-11 inclusive, the association added the words "or visitors" and then adopted a still more drastic provision, reading as follows:—

"Exhibitors or visitors making charges of dishonest practices or statements of a defamatory nature against any exhibitor or exhibitors, judge or judges, at any show that is an associate member of the American Poultry Association, shall be required to appear before the Board of Directors or Show Committee of that show, and prove that the charges so made are true, and if the said charges are not substantially true the exhibitors making such charges shall forfeit back to the Association all ribbons, medals and awards of any and all kinds and nature, and that the exhibit of the said exhibitor shall either be treated as a display exhibit or removed from the show at the discretion of the management of the show. The rule further shall provide that a report of the committee, together with a charge of conduct unbecoming a member, must be made in regular affidavit form by the President, Secretary or the member defamed, and the Association will take such action as it deems advisable at the first regular annual meeting following. In case the local association fails to act, the charges may be referred to the American Poultry Association."

As a matter of course, it will be impractical for the local association or for the American Poultry Association to punish "visitors". It will be difficult enough to take care of exhibitors, let alone trying to stop criticism on the part of visitors or to punish them if they make an unfortunate remark. It is to be regretted that the words "or visitors" were added to this show rule. The rule was of doubtful value at best and the adding of these two words makes it absurd, at least to that extent.

ous" strain of Silver Campines and owner of Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass. In addition to the \$700.00 pen, Mr. Phipps sold another pen of one male and five females for \$900.00 and a pen of five, one male and four females, for \$1,000.00. So far as our information goes, these are record sales for Silver Campines and they, in a very substantial manner, indicate the steadily increasing demand and trade in this variety. Not only do they speak well for the trade in Campines, but to us they offer the best kind of evidence that business and professional men and women are returning to the Standard poultry business, either as a business investment or as a means of recreation.

Not taking into consideration the sales above mentioned, Mr. Phipps states that he has no complaint to make about business during the past season, as he disposed of his surplus birds at very satisfactory prices, including numerous pens at one to three hundred dollars each and single specimens at twenty-five dollars and upwards. Mr. Phipps is one of the men who invested liberally both in time and money in Silver Campines and it must be a source of satisfaction to re-

ceive the generous orders that are now being sent to him. Recently Mr. Phipps published a very handsome catalogue in which he described the origin of Silver Campines and told how he has developed his "Vigorous" strain. In addition to the valuable information, the catalogue is beautifully illustrated with numerous reproductions of New York and Boston winners belonging to Mr. Phipps, including a handsome colorplate showing one of his best specimens in natural colors. A copy of this catalogue may be obtained on request by writing direct to Mr. Phipps.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS TO THE FRONT!

As stated in the report of the New York State Fair poultry show published elsewhere in this issue, the display of White Orpingtons at that exhibition was exceptional. Not only were the classes large, but the quality was by long odds the best ever seen at a fall show. Though the cock birds were not through the moult, there probably never has been a better class of hens exhibited at any show in England or America. Orpington breeders in attendance at Syracuse were united in this opinion, as well as in the belief that the equals of the first and second prize hens have never been shown. The young stock also, both cockerels and pullets, possessed great merit. Many were fully matured and up to Standard weights or above. The White Orpington of today is a truly wonderful fowl, large, and substantial in appearance. It has made exceptional improvement and is a worthy variety of a worthy breed.

It is peculiar that while the breeders of White Orpingtons have had difficulty in producing white males, that a good White Orpington female probably is the

SILVER WYANDOTTES "THERE IS MONEY IN SILVERS"

I have a fine lot of Silvers and can furnish good ones for the Fall and Winter Shows. The open-laced and double wing bar kind. All correspondence answered promptly. Shipments made subject to approval of buyer.

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LONGFIELD ROSE COMB REDS The Greatest Chicago Winners.

Have about 2000 to choose from, bred from the same lines as our great Chicago Winners and can suit you in good breeding or the finest exhibition stock. On approval always. Write us your wants.

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LLENROC REDS Champions of the East open the BOTH COMBS

Season with two big wins NEW YORK STATE FAIR AND TORONTO

Our Reds won at the Great Toronto Exposition 9 regular awards including 4 firsts and 4 seconds, also special for best display of single combs. At Syracuse 9 regular awards on 11 entries and special for best display of single combs. We have 200 show cockerels and 200 show pullets ready to win anywhere. Write for description and prices. We guarantee to please.

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COCKERELS

WE ARE NOW READY

HENS

SHOW BIRDS

to furnish you with your show birds—Remember our birds have won consistently for nine years and are still doing it. Why not for you? We are prepared to furnish pens from

UTILITY BIRDS

\$5-\$50

PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS

\$15 up. Our birds mature and produce quickly, our utility strain is also most profitable. Write your needs, We can assist you to start right. Send for leaflet.

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COCKS

The Glen Poultry Farm, Fairport, N. Y.

PULLETS

FERNBROOK FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

Made a great winning in young stock at the Great New York State Fair, September 1916 in the strongest class ever entered. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 2nd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pen, 1st Farm or utility flock over all American class flocks and \$15 sweepstakes special for best flock over all varieties, 51 flocks entered. Both our exhibition and utility stock are better than ever before and prices are low for quality. Mating and price list free.

FERNBROOK FARM. Arthur C. Bouck, Mgr., Box C, Menands Rd., ALBANY, N. Y.

whitest bird bred. Just why the White Orpington female should possess this trait, we are unable to explain, but the fact that it has pinkish-white skin, beak and legs, whereas the White Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn have yellow beaks and yellow legs and yellow skin, may account for it. The difficulty in producing stay-white White Orpington males has been due to the newness of the breed and the various outcrosses that have been made to improve it. Pure white, stay-white plumage is the result of careful breeding just as much as rich golden buff or perfect pencilling or perfection in color of any of the colored varieties. In time to come, when the White Orpingtons have been bred long enough by such breeders as Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aldrich Poultry Farm, 4046 High St., Columbus, Ohio, and other leading breeders of this variety, it is more than probable that they will be the whitest of all the white varieties. When that time comes, they will surely be a popular fowl for the fancier as well as for the practical poultryman.

MR. CURTIS STRONGLY RESENTS THAT UNJUST VOTE OF CENSURE

It is not surprising that Grant M. Curtis emphatically resents the vote of censure handed out to him by the American Poultry Association when it adopted the executive board report of the Dare and Jones cases of which the following was a part:

Your Executive Committee also desires to state at this time that it is unalterably opposed to the publication in the poultry press or through any other means of publicity of any charges against members of this association prior to and in advance of the filing of regular charges against such members, as provided by the constitution of the A. P. A. and the hearing of such charges by the proper committee or committees of the A. P. A.

Your committee calls attention to the fact that said constitution provides a regular and orderly manner in which charges may be preferred against members, which charges will be heard by the committee of Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, and if necessary, by the Executive Board, and a decision subsequently rendered, after all evidence has been presented by both sides, in accordance with the usual rules of procedure; and your Executive Committee believes that until said Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals shall report its findings upon any such charges that no member of this Association should assume the privilege of making public the whole or any part of such charges; and your Committee deplores the fact that in the cases of said Jones and Dare, publicity has been given before your committee had the opportunity of hearing such charges.

Mr. Curtis would be lacking in red blood if he permitted the above outspoken censure that was directed at him to go unnoticed, and not anyone, neither his enemies nor those who do not agree with him, will accuse Mr. Curtis of any shortcomings in this respect. The vote of censure was not only uncalled for, but it was absolutely unfair and it is quite beyond us to understand how so many earnest men and women, who undoubtedly have the welfare of the poultry business at heart, either did not vote against the executive board report or else did not vote at all. Much has been said about the harmony that existed at the Cleveland meeting, and we assure our readers that American Poultry World believes in harmony and wants it, if we do not have to pay too much for it. But, in our opinion, it is a poor way to go about obtaining harmony by censuring a

loyal member of the Association who, according to disinterested parties living from one end of the country to the other, has done more for the American Poultry Association than any three living men.

Mr. Curtis preferred charges against Carl Dare and H. M. Jones as a result of complaints that were made by subscribers to his poultry papers. The investigation of these complaints produced sufficient evidence so that, in his opinion, both of these men were conducting their business in such a manner as to be detrimental to the best interests of the poultry industry, and both being members of the American Poultry Association, he considered it his duty to ask for their expulsion. Both cases were to come before the executive board at the Cleveland meeting, but because of very severe illness Mr. Curtis was unable to attend. Both Dare and Jones were at the Cleveland meeting and did not find it difficult to obtain the support of rival business interests that, (it has been stated on good authority) when it became known that Mr. Curtis' illness would prevent him attending the convention, set out to organize to oppose him in every direction, not excepting the defeat of progressive measures that previous conventions had adopted or provided for.

Both Dare and Jones had hearings before the executive board and the charges against them came near being dismissed because of Mr. Curtis' absence. Finally the matter was referred to a sub-committee that was appointed by Vice President Peters. It was this committee that brought in the report that was adopted.

The writer strongly opposed this resolution both in the meetings of the executive board and on the floor of the convention, pointing out that Mr. Curtis did not publish the formal charges in either the Dare case or the Jones case in advance of the filing of charges as provided by the constitution of the American Poultry Association. Mr. Curtis did print numerous letters of complaint that came to him from subscribers, but in doing so he was entirely within his rights as the editor of a poultry journal that is conducted on independent lines. We also stated that we were of the belief that if the convention wished to censure Mr. Curtis, it should take separate action and not attach it to the resolution providing for the handling of the Dare and Jones cases.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST IN DARK CORNISH.

Eggs. Exhibition stock for sale at all times. Stamp brings mating list.

IDEAL DARK CORNISH YARDS,
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HARTER'S IMPERIAL GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS
Bargains in breeders. Booking orders now for exhibition stock for fall shows.

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and get our 1916 Incubator Book FREE and postpaid. Shows why **Prairie State Incubators** "hatch" most chicks that live. Contains chapter on Poultry Diseases, also one on hatching and rearing.

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FEED SPROUTED OATS

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COLLINS' OAT SPROUTER

anywhere in the house—takes little room, makes no dirt, is no bother, and you have a pan of fresh, sweet, green oats for every day. \$3 is price of 8 pan size—11 x 15. 6 pan, 11 x 15, for small flock, \$2. 8 pans, 11 x 32, for the big fellow, \$6. Delivered anywhere east of Mississippi River; west of river add 50 cents; west of Rockies add \$1. All galvanized iron. Pans lift out separately. Fireless. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 10 days trial. Buy now. Dealers and agents wanted. Liberal terms. Circular on request.

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Successful Poultrymen
Because It Insures **Clean Fowls**

Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. \$1.00; 48 oz. 50 cts., 15 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Head-lice Ointment 10 cts. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

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During the next 90 days the show history of 1916 will be recorded. Are you prepared to make the showing that will stamp you as a leader in your locality?

Birds that can win the coveted blue are much sought after. As proof that we have them here at Wilburtha in great numbers, we point to our remarkable winnings at the World's largest shows.

This year we bred for our customers to win, and will not make a general show campaign, showing only at one or two mid-winter exhibitions.

A good winning will bring you prestige and profit. Let us furnish you with the birds you need. Birds to do their best should be conditioned for a definite time, so your arrangements with us should be made early.

Tell us in your first letter when and where you want to show, about what you are in the market for, and we will get busy on some birds for you.

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In this contention we were supported by T. F. McGrew of Scranton, Penn., who spoke in the convention in favor of our substitute motion, which was that that only that part of the resolution providing for the referring of the Dare and Jones cases to the Welfare, Grievance and Appeals Committee be adopted. Furthermore, we stated that in our opinion this was a very poor way for the Association to show its appreciation of a member who had given more time and more thought to American Poultry Association work than any other of its members and who through illness was unable to attend and defend himself, especially as both Dare and Jones admitted before the executive board that they had played fast and loose in conducting their business, notably as far as their advertising matter was concerned—and the charges preferred by Mr. Curtis grew largely out of the false and misleading advertising claims made by them.

Mr. Curtis not only feels hurt over the action taken by the Association, but strongly resents it, and as a result the American Poultry Association is very likely to lose his counsel and active co-operation.

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THAT HUCKSTER DEALER REPORT

Many of the folks back home, those who were not in attendance at the Cleveland convention are unable to understand why the American Poultry Association was so prompt to reverse the

action of the San Francisco meeting, which they did when they discharged the Huckster-Dealer Investigating Committee appointed there. According to a resolution adopted at San Francisco, a Committee of three including the president of the Association and the chairman of the judiciary committee were appointed to investigate the various forms of the huckster-dealer and baby chick business and to report to the next convention. An appropriation of \$500.00 was made to cover the expenses of this work. At the Cleveland convention W. O. Jennings, the third member of the committee, presented a general report telling of the work that had been accomplished and said a detailed report had been sent to President Richards.

Anyone who listened to this report would not fail to be impressed with the fact that here is an evil that is gnawing at the vitals of the poultry business for which relief ought to be provided. The American Poultry Association as the body representing the standard poultry industry, is the organization that ought to attend to this work. It is not a work that individuals should be expected to carry out. In order to meet the objections that were first advanced by "certain interests" the writer made a motion that the committee that had been in charge of the work be continued until their work was completed, without further expense to the association, but our motion was defeated. Plainly speaking those who were back of the movement to stop the huckster-dealer investiga-

tion work did so because of personal animosity or jealousy towards one of the members of the committee. One of these men was not manly enough to come out in the open and speak against the work on the floor, but resorted to buttonholing members in the lobby of the hotel where he manufactured the rankest kind of misrepresentation, which can be described in no other way than by the use of a short and ugly word.

Another argument advanced to stop the huckster-dealer investigation was that the American Poultry Association had no right to investigate private business. As the organization that is responsible for the present standard poultry industry, the American Poultry Association has a right, in fact it is not doing its duty when it permits those who are engaged in poultry breeding to conduct their business in such a way that it will reflect on the Standard poultry industry. Just as the Associated Advertising Clubs have organized to develop truth in advertising, so should the members of the American Poultry Association insist those who are selling Standard-bred poultry and eggs advertise truthfully and conduct their business in an honorable straightforward manner. We venture to predict that the back-sliding at the Cleveland convention is only temporary and that the Association will again rightfully assert itself in regard to protecting men and women who are purchasers of Standard poultry and eggs.

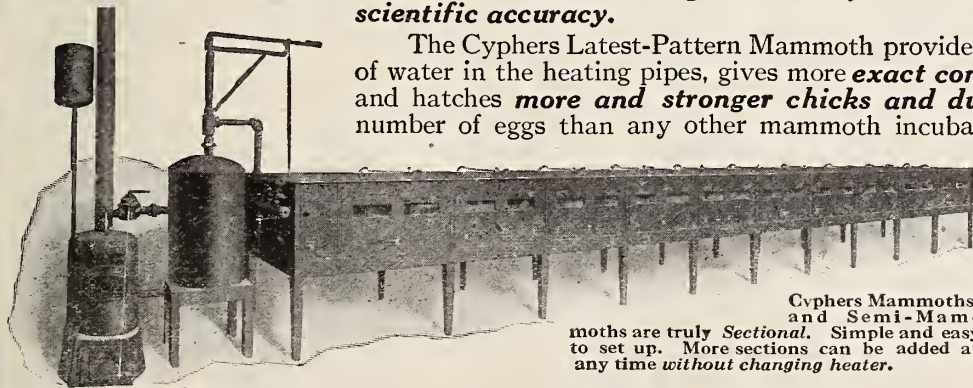
[Continued on page 826]

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The Cyphers Latest-Pattern Mammoth provides a *better circulation* of water in the heating pipes, gives more *exact control* over temperature, and hatches *more and stronger chicks and ducklings* from a given number of eggs than any other mammoth incubator made. **THIS WE GUARANTEE.**



Cyphers Mammoths and Semi-Mammoths are truly *Sectional*. Simple and easy to set up. More sections can be added at any time *without changing heater*.

All sizes from 4,000 eggs up. Built complete in our factory and shipped in compartments, crated and ready to be quickly set up by anyone who is handy with ordinary tools.

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If you are interested in *custom hatching*, selling *day-old* chicks, or operating a *large* poultry plant for any purpose, write today for our *big Special Mammoth Catalogue*—just out. *Don't attempt* to decide this vitally important question until you learn all about the Cyphers Mammoth. Write for this Catalogue today. It's free.

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MR. CURTIS DOUBLY CENSURED BY AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Executive Board, Acting Evidently on a Misunderstanding, Voted to Adopt the Censure Report of a Sub-Committee; Then the Association, in Convention Assembled, on Recommendation of its Executive Board, Adopted the Censuring Report. Both Bodies Knew What They Were About, as Regards the Vote of Censure.

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Special Contributor

Carl Dare and H. M. Jones, large scale poultry hucksters, both of Des Moines, Iowa, attended the Cleveland convention of A. P. A. for the purpose of defending themselves on charges that has been preferred against them, in affidavit form, by the former editor of the American Poultry World. On account of serious illness Mr. Curtis was not present. First, the charges were tabled by a vote of the Executive Board, but later it was decided to give Messrs. Dare and Jones a chance to be heard in their defense, owing to the fact that they had come to Cleveland with this object, etc.

After laboring with the situation for the better part of a day, the Executive Board appointed a sub-committee to formulate a report that would represent the views of the Board, this report to be made to the association as a whole. This sub-committee consisted of five members as follows; Chas. D. Cleveland, Henry Steinmesch, Frank E. Hering, H. A. Nourse and U. R. Fishel. Said committee returned the following report, which the Executive Board adopted by a vote of about fourteen to seven:

Your executive committee has considered with the utmost care and attention all the evidence offered up to and including this date, in behalf of Carl Dare and H. M. Jones, the accused parties, in the matter of the charges regularly filed with the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals of this association, such charges having been referred to this executive committee, and your committee is of the opinion and hereby rules and decides that the evidence brought forth by complainant is not sufficient to justify the expulsion of said Dare and Jones from the American Poultry Association.

However, your committee is of the opinion that inasmuch as the complainant is ill and unable to attend the sessions of this committee and as it has said that further evidence may be filed, therefore your committee recommitts all the subject matter and the evidence in these cases, except the prayer in the petition for the expulsion of said Dare and Jones to said committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals for such further action in the premises as it may deem advisable.

Your executive committee also desires to state at this time that it is unalterably opposed to the publication in the poultry press or through any other means of publicity of any charges against members of this association prior to and in advance of the filing of regular charges against such members as provided by the constitution of the A. P. A., and the hearing of such charges by the proper committee or committees of the A. P. A.

Your committee calls attention to the fact that said constitution provides a regular and orderly manner in which charges may be preferred against members, which charges will be heard by the committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, and if necessary by the executive board, and a decision subsequently rendered, after all evidence has been presented by both sides, in accordance with the usual rules of procedure; and your executive committee believes that until said committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals shall report its findings upon any such charges that no member of this association should assume the privilege of making public the whole or any part of such charges; and your committee deprecates the fact that in the cases of said Jones and Dare, publicity has been given before your committee had the opportunity of hearing such charges.

Following are the members of the Executive Board who were in attendance at Cleveland, as the names of same are published in a printed report prepared by President Richards and Secretary Campbell for distribution to the poultry press:

R. G. Bailey, Lewiston, Idaho; E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo.; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; W. H. Catterall, Chickasha, Okla.; Chas. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.; C. E. Cram, Carey, Ohio; F. M. Crowe, Owasso, Mich.; W. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. B. Donovan, Jr., Toronto, Ont., Can.; J. L. Dorsch, Butte, Mont.; U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Dectaur, Ala.; P. F. Gallum, North Carolina; Geo. W. Hackett, No. Freedom, Wis.; P. W. Harries, Seattle, Wash.; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.; Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich.; Wilmer H. Johnson, New Orleans, La.; C. C. Loomis, St. Matthews, Ky.; John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Can.; Chas. McCaffree, Pierre, S. Dakota; Thomas F. McGrew, Scranton, Pa.; H. B. Moseley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. A. Peters, Denver, Col.; Glen F. Richards, Le Grand, Iowa; Robt. Seaman, Jerico, N. Y.; Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla.; L. H. Wible, Chanute, Kansas and J. H. Wolsiefer, Vineland, N. J.

At the Tuesday afternoon, August 8th session, of the forty-first annual convention of A. P. A., after the committee report on poultry huckstering had been side-tracked without reading, this report of the Executive Board on the Dare-Jones cases was submitted. Both before the Executive Board, also on the floor of the convention, Wm. C. Denny, editor of A. P. W., strongly protested against the adoption of this report, unless the two last paragraphs were stricken out. He told the Executive Board, also the convention, that here was a case of the association going out of its way to censure a man who was absent and a man who had done a large amount of valuable work for the organization.

Notwithstanding this vigorous protest and the fact that the two paragraphs were understood by the members in attendance to be a personal censure of the man who had filed the charges, the Executive Board adopted the report of its sub-committee by a majority of about two to one and the convention later on adopted the Board's report by about the same majority.

This report is based on a misstatement, wherein it says—see third paragraph—"it is unalterably opposed to the publication in the poultry press or through any other means of publicity of any charges against members of this association prior to and in advance of the filing of regular charges against such members", etc. Also in the last paragraph these words occur—"and your committee deprecates the fact that in the cases of said Jones and Dare, publicity has been given before your committee had the opportunity of hearing such charges."

The charges against Dare and Jones, as formulated and sworn to by the writer, NEVER HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, either in these pages or elsewhere. The general facts that formed the basis for these charges were published in the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., in the regular course of handling news matters of this kind, but the charges themselves, in regulation form, as same were furnished to the committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals were not published. As for publishing the facts which formed the basis for these charges, that is the private business of the writer as an editor and journalist. The complaints and, later, the facts relating to them, came to us from subscribers in large part and it was merely from a sense of duty, in our capacity as an active member of A. P. A., that we made up the formal charges, swore to them and mailed them to the chairman of the committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals. Those charges were not published by us because, as a matter of course, we felt that they became the property of the American Poultry Association when we addressed them to the chairman of a committee of that organization and mailed them to him.

This explanation is in no sense an apology. Our position is that we do not owe the American Poultry Association, or its Executive Board, or its sub-committee an apology of any kind—not even an explanation; but we do wish to have this corrective information reach the attention of the many interested readers of A. P. W. who believe in the integrity of the writer of these lines and who are entitled to know the facts in a matter of this kind.

We do not feel that we owe the American Poultry Association any further direct assistance along this line and none will be given. The association has its own record to look after and no doubt it will do so according to its own wishes. On the other hand, the record of the Reliable Poultry Journal is a matter of real importance to us, as is also the reputation of its editor for business-like methods and square dealing. At Cleveland there was a strong anti-Curtis sentiment and in the absence of the author of this article quite a number of men enjoyed themselves unusually, partly at our expense. They are welcome to this special enjoyment. Our present sole desire in the matter is to have readers of A. P. W. know what was done, on what basis it was done, etc. Beyond that we have no present wish to direct or to seek to influence the counsels of the organization.

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BY JOHN H. ROBINSON

The automobile and the moving picture show are reported as hurting the poultry business. It is said that many amateur breeders, who used to find their principal recreation in their poultry yards, have bought automobiles and now divide their spare time between touring about the country and taking care of their machines. It would be strange if this were not so, but we need not regard these backsliders as hopelessly lost to the fancy. As machines wear out, their charms wear off, and the pleasure in using them diminishes. For people in moderate circumstances, as most amateur fanciers are, continuous enjoyment of an automobile depends upon using it with moderation and some regard to the fact that, at best, it is quite an expensive luxury. The pleasures of poultry keeping and the pleasures of automobiling are by no means "mutually exclusive". It is easily possible for one to enjoy both. It is even conceivable that the returns from the poultry might be needed to help pay the gasoline and repair bills.

Of more serious import to poultrymen is the fact that the automobile, according to one of the Boston poultry dealers who caters to the demand for superior table poultry, is unfavorably affecting the demand and the prices for his line of produce. He says that many people who used freely to indulge their taste for extra choice table poultry are now economizing in nearly every other direction that they may have more to spend in automobiling and the things that go with it, and that the effect of this upon his business is marked.

The moving pictures are blamed for the poor attendance at many shows last season. A poultry judge whose work is mostly in a section where shows have been very numerous in recent years, told me at Cleveland that in the territory he usually covered there would be only about half as many shows this coming season as there were last season. He did not blame the movies for this; he only mentioned the decrease in the number of shows as an indication that the interest was not as lively as it might be. Admitting the attraction that moving picture shows have for the average person, it does not seem to me that they would greatly diminish the attendance at poultry shows if poultry shows were conducted with more consideration for the visitor who knows nothing of the characteristics of breeds and varieties or of what constitutes quality in exhibition poultry. As an entertainment for the general public the ordinary poultry show is a fizzle. Perhaps some day a poultry show secretary with a genius for the show business will introduce innovations that will change

all this and make the poultry show that comes once a year more attractive, for a day at least, than the movie to which one may go at any time.

Without disputing the statement of the poultry judge referred to above as it relates to associations that held shows in his section last season and will not do so this season, I think that it is a little early to come to definite conclusions as to how many shows will be held this fall and winter. Nearly every year there are many small poultry shows for which no arrangements are made until late in the season. I have seen some very good small shows that were held within a month of the beginning of efforts to bring out an exhibit, and a great many shows for which practically all the arrangements were made in two or three months. To be sure such shows draw exhibits from the nearby breeders only and are not often high-class shows, yet as a rule they contain a fair proportion of birds worthy of a first prize in ordinary competition, and it is through them that recruits are most easily secured. It is in the little local show, too, that most amateurs begin to acquire the ability to judge their own birds, which is the foundation of knowledge of breeding as well as an essential part of the equipment of the successful exhibitor and salesman. There can hardly be too many small shows for the good

of the industry, provided their promoters do not spoil good small shows by trying to compete with stronger or more favorably situated organizations.

I wish that some of the writers for the poultry press, who have so much to say about fanciers as distinguished from other people who take an interest in poultry, would tell us just what they mean by a "fancier". If they will do this it may be possible for some of the

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rest of us to discover what they mean and what merit is in the views that they present. It may be that I am abnormally dense, but I am free to admit that I cannot determine either from their text or context what any of those writers mean when they refer to "a fancier", or to "fanciers". As a rule they appear to intend to use the term in a very narrow sense, restricting it to a small class of persons interested in poultry. I say "persons interested in poultry" advisedly, using that phrase rather than the term "poultrykeepers" because, to the best of my knowledge and belief one of the most prominent of those who appear as the champions of a "fancy", which they seem to suppose would cease to exist if they quit "rooting" for it, has had no poultry for more than a quarter of a century, and several others are very much better known in the poultry world in other capacities than as "fanciers"—whatever that term may mean.

—o—

The question of what constitutes a fancier may be of vital interest to me, because when I intimated that under certain conditions I might seek the secretaryship of the American Poultry Association, one of the first poultry papers to take a position for or against my suggestion was decidedly against it on the ground that "The A. P. A. is a fancier's organization first and all the time—it is desired to have a real fancier for Secretary." The implication that I am not a real fancier is of no particular consequence to me or anyone else until the term is fully and clearly defined—perhaps not then. But the above assertion as to the field and character of the American Poultry Association, which was made by Editor H. P. Schwab in Everybody's Poultry Magazine for August, is of general interest, and is one that, so far as it is of general interest, we can consider intelligently although we may not know just how Mr. Schwab uses the term "fancier".

The immediate cause of the organization of the American Poultry Association was the state of confusion in regard to the requirements for standard-bred poultry occasioned by the existence of rival standards issued by different publishers. It was natural, therefore, that in stating the objects of the organization the first constitution should begin: "The object of this Association shall always be for the perfection of the American Standard of Excellence," etc. But having stated specifically the object relating to work for which there was pressing need at the time, this first constitution proceeded, "and to consider and discuss all matters of a national character regarding the poultry interests at large."

In many revisions of the constitution and laws that provision was usually retained. It was dropped in the constitution adopted at Charleston, S. C., in 1902, but was restored and made more emphatic in the constitution adopted at Auburn, N. Y., in 1907, which declared:

"The objects of this Association shall be * * * the consideration of all questions pertaining to the poultry industry of America, the promotion of the interests of poultry breeders in general and," etc. In the present constitution

the preamble states, "The objects of this association shall be: To establish and maintain for the United States and Canada a general organization through which individuals and local and special associations can co-operate effectively for the development of all branches of poultry culture; to make and periodically revise standards for domestic poultry and their products; to publish these standards and such other publications as the work of the association may require; to encourage the holding of poultry shows, and to co-operate with poultry associations as far as it may be found practical in handling their exhibitions for the best interests of exhibitors; to stimulate all lines of poultry trade and maintain the highest standards of business conduct in all transactions directly or indirectly affecting poultry interests; to encourage educational and experimental poultry work and inventions of value to poultry keepers, and to promote legislation beneficial to the poultry industry."

No matter how the term fancier may be used or defined, no claim that the American Poultry Association is "a fancier's association" has a leg to stand on. If in its early days the association was dominated by men especially interested in exhibition poultry, that was their fault and its misfortune, as anyone familiar with facts relating to the history of the organization knows. There never was a time when the constitution of the association differentiated in any way between classes of persons interested in poultry culture. So far as I can find, the term "fancier" was never used in any part of the constitution and laws, and as used in prefatory matter in various editions of the Standard it appeared in connection with and following the term "breeder" until the last revision, when this definition was included in the Glossary of Technical Terms: "FANCIER: A breeder of poultry who seeks to produce chickens, turkeys, ducks or geese in conformity with an ideal or prescribed standard of excellence."

That does not seem to me a model definition, but at the present time it is the "official" definition of a fancier authorized and certified by the American Poultry Association, and the association recognizes no grades, classes or orders of fanciers. In its sight all fanciers are equal and the fancier is on the same footing as those whose interest in poultry takes some other form.

—o—

Mr. Charles McAlister, in his Pacific Coast Notes in Reliable Poultry Journal for August, complies with a request that he explain why he objects to signing his ballot in the mail election. His reason is that he believes in the secrecy of the ballot as "one of the first great and underlying principles of our American institutions". He claims that the requirement that the voter in the mail election sign his ballot "is un-American in principle, and the best interests of the American Poultry Association can not be served by compelling any member to antagonize his feelings of American independence and security in the exercise of his elective franchise". His idea is that the ballot and the envelope in which it is returned to the Election Commissioner should be numbered with

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If you want eggs that will hatch prize winners I have the quality you want.

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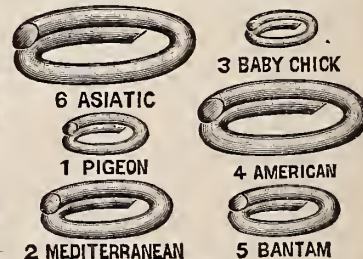
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the same number and that the signature of the voter should be made on the envelope only. In this way the Election Commissioner can assure himself that every ballot is genuine and regular, and no one else need have an opportunity to identify any ballot and see how a member voted.

While I do not share Mr. McAllister's views as to the relation of the secret ballot to American institutions, and never had any reluctance about letting others know where I stood, I realize that either by nature or for particular reasons in particular cases many people prefer a secret ballot, and I think it quite likely that Mr. McAllister is right in his view that more members would vote in the mail election if such measures for preventing candidates or the representatives of candidates from learning who voted against them, were taken.

In the same paper Mr. McAllister discusses some other A. P. A. matters less judiciously, and makes some totally unwarranted reflections upon various unnamed persons designated, "The powers that be" in the American Poultry Association". He declares that under the 1907 Constitution the Association had almost passed from the individual life membership basis to a representative basis, "and when the danger was scented by the 'knowing ones' a new constitution was made necessary by which the branches and their power through representation was nullified and subverted".

If Mr. McAllister correctly understood what the situation was under the 1907 constitution and the effect of the changes in this constitution relating to the rights and privileges of state and provincial members, he would take a very different view of these matters and, I imagine, would feel like apologizing to any and all upon whom his remarks reflect. The new constitution did not change the status of representatives of states and provinces on the Executive Board. It did give such representatives collectively a little more power in the Board by reducing the number of members chosen by the association from nine to six. The new constitution changed the status of representatives of states and provinces in meetings of the association—not in meetings of the Executive Board—and the change was one which I suppose so ardent an opponent of things un-American as Mr. McAllister appears to be, would heartily endorse.

Under the old constitution the representative of a branch could go into a convention and cast one vote for every five individual life members of that branch not present in person at the convention. This made it possible for a few men—perhaps for a single man—to out-vote all the rest of a convention. Under the new constitution a state or provincial member still having only one representative on the Executive Board, is entitled to one representative in the convention for each one hundred members or major fraction thereof, and each representative has but one vote as representative of his state or province. The real "powers" in the association when the new constitution was adopted were the branch representatives who had big bunches of votes. It was easily within their power to prevent the change which

reduced the power of state and provincial members in meetings of the association. They did not do so because they saw clearly that the existing situation was wrong and dangerous.

It is worth noting in this connection that, although throughout almost the entire period in which the 1907 constitution was in force, it was possible for a few men representing the largest branches to combine to control the action of the conventions, nothing of the kind was ever attempted. In fact, upon only a very few occasions in all those years was the proxy voting power used. In most of those cases, if not all, the individual members were about evenly divided on the matter under consideration, and the resort to the roll-call and the use of the proxy votes was at the instance of some member who was greatly interested in the question and could cast proxy votes enough perhaps to swing the vote decisively the way he wanted it to go. In one case only that I can remember was the proxy vote used to reverse a pronounced verdict by the individual members. People who suppose that the A. P. A. is a boss-ridden, ring-ruled, clique-controlled organization, and who are accustomed to talk and write glibly to that effect, should consider the facts and revise their ideas to conform to those facts. The machinery for boss-rule undoubtedly existed, but no systematic use of it was ever made and those who might have profited by it were among the foremost in calling for legislation that would prevent the abuse of power.

Before the middle of August the retail price of eggs in the vicinity of Boston had risen to fifty cents a dozen, which is probably the high mark for eggs at that time of year. Buyers of live poultry have been offering twenty cents a

pound for fowls in some places and do not get what they want at that. On the basis of such high prices early in the season, some poultry keepers are concluding that prices will go to unheard of levels at the periods of greatest scarcity. That may happen, though it seems to me improbable in view of the fact that in recent years extremely high prices, for eggs in particular, have tend-



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ed to check consumption to such an extent that the high figure could be secured only on a very limited trade. What is of more consequence to producers of eggs is the lengthening of the periods in which prices range well above the average in recent years. The early rise in prices also seems to show that laying stocks in the country at large are lower than usual. That is the case as far as my personal observation goes, and a number of poultrymen I met at Cleveland reported to the same effect both upon laying stock and this year's crop of chickens. This would account in part for high prices, but we must credit a part of the rise to an increasing consumptive demand for the ordinary good grades of poultry and eggs due to better times among most classes of mechanics and laborers. Many people engaged in these lines are now better able to indulge in poultry and eggs than ever before in their lives, and that is why we see at the same time a tendency among the more well-to-do people to economize on the best grades of poultry and eggs, and a tendency in another section of the population to buy more freely of the ordinary grades.

To those who have to study conditions affecting the poultry industry, such conditions are of the greatest interest, and the more one knows of the history of the industry the slower he will be to draw, offhand, positive conclusions from them. As I see it, better prices for eggs and poultry mean better profits for "utility" poultry keepers and should lead to an increase of interest in poultry keeping and to greater activity in all branches of the industry, but the latter result comes more slowly and is so dependent upon other circumstances that the wise business man will not prepare for an increase of business except when he plainly sees it coming his way and can estimate his needs with reasonable certainty.

—o—

With prices at record high figures, it is interesting to go back to some old market reports and make comparisons.

In August, 1890, the wholesale price of fancy nearby eggs at Boston was 21@22 cts. At that, 30 cents would be the highest retail price. The live poultry trade at Boston was generally light in those days and quotations were not made regularly as on dressed poultry. The reports to which I am referring do not mention live poultry. Dressed fowls are quoted at 10@11 cts. for New England stock, with western stock a cent lower. In August, 1906, nearby eggs were 27@29 cts., and live fowls 13 cts. In August, 1890, which is the earliest year for which I have August prices, nearby eggs were 24@26 cts., and live fowls 10 cts.

Twenty to twenty-five years ago 50 cts. a dozen was a top price for market eggs at the beginning of winter. The most common figures about Thanksgiving Day were 40@45 cts. Of late years prices for fresh eggs at that season have ranged from 60 to 75 cts. but the demand has rarely been brisk after they passed 60 cts. Then most people begin to consider substitutes or to buy cold storage eggs at around 35 cts. Besides there are many who, since the water-glass method of preserving eggs became popular, make a practice of "putting down" enough eggs in the spring to supply their needs through several months when prices are highest. The average family of four or five persons can get along nicely with three dozen eggs a week. Sixty dozen put in water-glass in the spring would therefore last twenty weeks. If bought at 25 cts. a dozen they would cost \$15.00. Compared with average storage eggs at 35 cts. a lot of sixty dozen eggs carefully preserved at home should be worth at least 40 cts. a dozen. Compared with strictly fresh eggs they may be worth much more. It depends upon whether the buyer would have to buy fresh eggs if he had not stored for himself. A good many poultrymen preserve eggs for their own use that they may be able to sell the entire output of fresh eggs when prices are high.

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I wonder how many of those present

at the meeting of the Indiana State Poultry Association which passed that curious resolution designed to "censor" poultry papers would have signed their names to it with the understanding that the names would be published with it. Even the secretary of the association, when sending copies of the resolution, seems to half-apologize for himself when he begins his letter, "In my capacity as secretary of the Indiana State Poultry Association, I am sending," etc. The resolution as sent to the press is signed only, "Indiana State Poultry Assn." Why was it not signed by the president and secretary? It should be signed by them, at least, and if it had the indorsement of men whose names would carry weight, the names of these men should appear. Meetings of state associations are often slimly attended. Almost any kind of a resolution can be passed, provided it does not tread on the toes of someone present. How many men spoke for the state of Indiana in this case, and who were they? Who proposed the resolution, and why? How many of those who voted for it after hearing it read would wish their names connected with it after seeing it in cold type?

The resolution declares, "That we unqualifiedly condemn the practice of cartooning or holding up to ridicule men in public life who honestly defend their positions and have the courage of their convictions." Who is it that is so solicitous about the subjects of cartoons and of ridicule? Men who have the courage of their convictions are not much disturbed by that sort of thing, and while they are indifferent no one else need worry on their account. The cartoon is a perfectly legitimate form of presenting ideas about public and semi-public men and their ideas, and if they cannot stand ridicule, whether pictorial or verbal, they should keep out of the lime-light.

Resolvers who have the courage of their convictions ought not to be so timid as those members of the Indiana association were in mentioning the names

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of the papers and editors they intend to condemn. It does not look well to see such a document anonymous at both ends and all the way through. Such resolutions may be, and usually are, well meant, but they are essentially impertinent, for it is not the province of either the individuals or organizations to attempt to restrict the freedom of the press or to prescribe how editors shall perform their duties.

Reducing the Cost of Feeding Poultry.

A few days ago a Buffalo newspaper carrying Associated Press dispatches said that it required \$1.25 to purchase food stuffs that might have been purchased for \$1.00 a year ago in the city of Chicago. The same dispatch said fresh eggs would reach heretofore unknown prices before January 1st, 1917. With grain advancing in price, "it's up" to the poultryman, so to speak, to find some way of reducing the cost of feeding laying hens.

The experts in the Food Department of the H. O. Company have studied this matter of reducing the cost of poultry foods and they have this to say: Reduce the quantity of scratching food and increase the amount of mash! They are mailing to people who are raising poultry for profit a circular well worth the trouble of writing a post-card asking for it. No charge is made. It is offered free of charge to help overcome a situation that is as difficult to you as it is for them.

For your information, allow us to say that the guaranteed analysis of their mash shows it to contain over 16 per cent. protein, and over 4.25 per cent. fat. This high percentage of food value is obtained by their using ground corn, corn gluten feed, wheat middlings, oat middlings, wheat bran, rolled oats, ground peas, ground grain screenings and molasses. Doesn't that mixture sound tasty? Don't you think it will produce eggs? Why not try a 10, 25, 50 or 100 pound sack just as an experiment?

Allow us to digress a moment: As you know, fowls swallow their food without chewing. It passes first into the crop, where it is stored for the time being and softened by soaking. Then it passes into the thick-walled, muscular stomach or gizzard. The gizzard is supplied with powerful muscles which break up the food eaten by fowls. One of the advantages in feeding mash is that it saves a lot of labor for the fowl because mash is nothing but broken and pulverized grain. Mash is whole grain broken up into tiny particles.

Beginning with the development of the embryo chick within the egg, there is a continuous change, ceaseless movement, growing, wearing, wasting, repairing, heating, producing, until the time of the creature's death. In order that the body be maintained and growth or production take place, the heart and circulation vessels are always at work, pumping the blood throughout the body, carrying the fresh materials to the parts for increase and repair and removing the wastes of material and renewal. The red blood is the source of supply for the making and replenishing of all parts of the fowl; for everything from the forming of feathers to the manufacturing of the eggs. The blood, which is almost four-fifths water, acts as a solvent and carrier of materials. Nature has provided a fowl with a series of organs wonderfully well adapted for extracting from many kinds of food the nutrients which give to the blood its life sustaining qualities. The food fed fowls by the average poultryman consists of digestible and indigestible portions. The digestible part furnishes the nutrient for replenishing the blood. The indigestible part serves to extend the food and gives it a bulk which adapts it to treatment in the digestive process as it passes through the digestive tract. When a poultry food is balanced it means that it is mixed together in such proportions as to make it most efficient for the work intended. A balanced egg ration contains just enough material to make the several parts of the egg. A balanced ration is cheap at two cents a pound as compared with an unbalanced ration at one cent a pound.

To make an egg, a hen must have water and food. Food, to use chemical terms, consists of ash, protein, fats and carbohydrates. Ash is chiefly used by the hen in the formation of bone and shell. Cereals in general and corn in particular are deficient in ash. Hogs fed on corn alone are likely to be very weak-boned. Hens always require more lime-ash than is contained in

their foods. The striking reason for this is seen when we compare the composition of eggs and corn. The eggs contain 12.2 per cent. ash, corn only 1.5 per cent. Hens are, therefore, commonly fed cracked oyster shells. Possibly one reason why the Kentucky horses have such good bones and feet is the high ash content of the feed they get in the blue-grass pastures.

Protein is the most expensive food compound to buy. Protein makes the white of the egg, the curd of milk, the gluten of wheat and all "lean meat" of flesh. Without protein a hen cannot make all of an egg. As you know, a hen is an honest manufacturer. When she makes and lays an egg, that egg contains certain proportions of shell, white and yolk. She makes the three parts always. She has to have—positively requires—materials to make each of the three parts. Without ash-lime, she cannot make the shell, without fats she cannot make the yolk, and without protein she cannot make the white of the egg. Fail to give her one of the above named necessities and she cannot lay a whole egg.

The H. O. Company experts know this that is why they include various forms of corn, wheat, oats, peas, screenings and molasses in their mash feed, so as to be able to guarantee an analysis of protein 17.00 per cent., fat 4.50 per cent, fibre 9.00 per cent. This insures "the highest results in the production of eggs".

THE FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST STORRS, CONN.

From the August reports we quote the following:

"The fifth annual laying contest is sure to be a record breaker in so far as the competitions at Storrs are concerned. The accompanying table furnishes a comparison for the first ten months, between the present competition and the two preceding ones, showing the best pens in the principal breeds together with the average for all."

Breed	1914	1915	1916
Plymouth Rocks	1447	1453	1741
White Wyandottes	1817	1709	1908
Rhode Island Reds	1563	1715	1690
White Leghorns	1838	1742	1776

Ave. pen score, all breeds 1275 1311 1428
The ten leading individual layers to date are as follows:

	Eggs
728 Wh. Leghorn, N. Y.	254
521 R. I. Reds, Mass.	244
148 White Rock, Mass.	233
196 Wh. Wyandotte, R. I.	233
442 R. I. Red, N. H.	233
264 Wh. Wyandotte, Eng.	227
263 Wh. Wyandotte, Eng.	224
39 Barred Rock, L. I.	223
526 R. I. Red, Mass.	223
972 Oregon, Ore.	220

The leading pens of the principal breeds on Sept. 1st, were as follows:

Pens	Eggs
9—Barred Plymouth Rocks, N. Y.	1741
20—White Wyandottes, R. I.	1908
53—R. I. Reds, Massachusetts	1690
69—White Leghorns, England	1776
98—Oregons, Oregon	1729
93—Black Leghorns, England	1564
100—Black Rhinelanders, California	1533

Orange Poultry Yards of Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. L. Wagner, prop. have raised some fine stock this year from their Garden and Palace winners and can spare some very fine birds at moderate prices. They also have some grand surplus cocks and hens on hand and readers needing some high class breeders or exhibition stock will do well to write their wants now of S. C. Buff Leghorns while prices are low. This farm has been a consistent winner at the large shows in recent years.

The American Buff Leghorn Club, of which Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., is secretary, will send to anyone interested, an eighty page book about Buff Leghorns for five cents in stamps. Breeders are respectfully urged to join the club, \$1.00 being the membership fee. The officers of the club will be pleased to have show secretaries print the offer of the American Buff Leghorn Club's beautiful ribbons in their show catalogues. These are to be offered on best shaped male and female and best colored male and female, both S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns.

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The kind that pay, stock for sale at all times.
A. G. SPAHR Box 1220 XENIA, OHIO.

THE LORD FARMS, METHUEN, MASS.

Biggest Breeders of White Leghorns in the N. E. States.
104-PAGE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards

Some choice cockerels at fair prices.
Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.
G. N. COLE, 263 Breckenridge St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ROGERS BLUE ORPINGTONS

One of the finest flocks of this popular and attractive fowl in America. Also Whites. Write, your wants today. My prices will interest you.

ROGERS POULTRY YARDS,
1464 Herschell Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

IF YOU ARE THE LEAST BIT INTERESTED IN

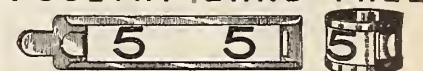
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

THAT ARE MATED FROM HIGH EGG RECORDS YOU SHOULD WRITE US FOR OUR 1916 MATING LIST.

CHERRY LANE FARM CO.

O. Wilson, Mgr. Oak Hill, West Va.

POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENT APPLIED FOR
Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100

BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

Minorcas of Every Comb and Color

A Book For The Minorca Breeder

Written by Geo. H. Northrup, conceded to be the greatest living authority on this breed. This well written, well illustrated book will prove valuable and instructive to all lovers of Minorcas.

It gives full information on all breeding, mating and feeding problems including the care and management of chicks, and preparation of birds for exhibition.

The origin and history of all varieties of Minorcas including S. C. Black, R. C. Black, S. C. White, R. C. White, Buff, Mottled and Barred Minorcas are fully discussed. If you are breeding Minorcas you need a copy of this book. We send it post paid for 50 cents. Address all orders

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Book Dept., Buffalo, N. Y.

We'll Send You a Free Sample Before You Buy

We want to prove to you that you can stop your losses from Roup, Bronchial Trouble, Head Lice, Canker, Gapes and Black Head by using

Duco Ointment

FREE BOOK AND SAMPLES

Just send in your name and address and enclose 10c to cover postage and packing and we will mail you at once the sample, also a VALUABLE FEED CHART AND EGG RECORD.

Write Today,
THE SMITH SPECIALTY CO.
634 Bird Bldg. Mansfield, Ohio

EDITORIALS

(Continued from page 819)

CHAIRMAN OF BREED STANDARD COMMITTEE RESIGNS

No doubt many poultrymen who have been interested in the progress of the work on American Poultry Association Breed Standards will learn with regret that Grant M. Curtis, chairman of the Breed Standard committee has resigned. As American Poultry World readers know, Mr. Curtis was so seriously ill during July and August that it was impossible for him to give attention to business matters of any kind. He is now well on the road to recovery, but according to the orders of his physician, it will be unwise for him to put in full time at his office until after the first of the year. As a matter of course a great deal of work that has had his personal attention will have to be done by others, and he has decided that this would necessarily have to include his work as chairman of the Breed Standard committee.

Furthermore, the work of the examining board to pass on applicants for judges' licences, general and special, has now been added to the duties of the committee that has charge of the Breed Standards, thus adding materially to the work of said committee. Rather than ignore the provisions of the constitution in this respect, as amended at Cleveland, Mr. Curtis felt that it would be both fair and wise for him to vacate the position of chairman and so allow someone else to take up this work who has the time and strength for it.

Mr. Curtis has accordingly advised President Richards of his decision and tendered his resignation, which Mr. Richards accepted in a letter written under date September 15th., from which the following is quoted:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th. I feel that in justice to yourself that under the great strain and responsibility with which you have had to do during all these years that I have personally known you, that your resignation should be accepted as a matter of justice and right to your own physical being. I feel that in your behalf that the letting down of a few of the outside responsibilities which are immaterial to you, as far as recompense is concerned, will add to your recovery, and only with such thought in view, would I ever accept this resignation.

"I do not accept it now except upon your personal promise that as chairman of this important committee, I can receive the benefit of your experience in an advisory way upon any matters that I may desire to refer to you from time to time. I will absolutely relieve you from all the annoying details. This matter of getting well is sometimes a serious one and I am really glad to note that you are attempting to release yourself from the high tension under which you have been working for so many years.

"I am pleased to accept your proposition of extending the services of Messrs. Sewell and Schilling for such time as may be necessary to complete the work now under consideration.

"I am extremely sorry not to be able to have the services of Mr. Jackson on this committee. I feel sure that he has rendered faithful service to the committee, and has done splendid work. As to Mr. Robinson, I regard him as being one of the most polished and best educated men in our association. It seems to me that his experience should be valuable to us, and especially in book making, as he has shown a special adaptability in this line of work.

"In accepting this resignation I desire to feel that you are right at my elbow in any matter that I desire to refer to you, and that I may have your personal advice in any detail I may be pleased to refer to you. I

feel that your resignation removes from the committee its strongest link, but if I know that you are back of me in this matter, I will endeavor to undertake the duties as chairman of the committee."

While Mr. Curtis strongly resents the vote of censure that was directed at him in the resolution disposing of the Dare-Jones cases, because of his long time friendship and personal regard for President Richards, he says that he will do all that his time and health will permit to aid President Richards in his efforts to have the Separate Breed Standards published at an early date, if he is asked to do so.

Since accepting Mr. Curtis' resignation, President Richards has announced the appointment of H. A. Nourse, of St. Paul, Minn., as a member of the committee and states that he himself will act as chairman. Mr. Nourse is well known as the editor-owner of Poultry Herald and is well qualified for a place on the committee. He has had wide experience in poultry affairs as a breeder, exhibitor and judge, also as editor and publisher and undoubtedly will render valuable assistance to the committee. It is understood that John H. Robinson of Reading, Mass., and Thos. F. McGrew, of Scranton, Pa., are being considered to succeed Homer W. Jackson who has been editor of the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Breed Standards down to date.

American Poultry World trusts that nothing will interfere with the publication of these breed books. We believe that these books are going to supply a long felt want and that they will be of great service and value because of the very helpful information that it is proposed that they shall contain. Publication of these Breed Standards at an early date is much desired, but we doubt whether it will be possible to put them on sale before the fall of 1917, providing the books are to be as complete in reading matter and illustrations as has been planned. There should be no slighting of the work in order to issue them quickly, and we do not believe there is going to be. This is a class of work that cannot be rushed or slighted, except at great loss to the prospective purchaser and user.

—o—

According to D. G. Keyler, secretary of the Columbian Wyandotte Club, the

next meeting of that organization will be held at the Madison Square Garden Show. Secretary Keyler states that there promises to be one of the largest and best displays of the variety there that has been brought together. The increased size of the Columbian Wyandotte classes at recent prominent shows would indicate a healthy growth in the interest being taken in them. When first introduced to the poultry public in the late 90's they met with instant favor and there was every indication that they would be very popular. Clothed with the dress of the Light Brahma, that has always been a favorite, and possessing the ever attractive Wyandotte form it was considered by many that they would be one of the most popular varie-

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Our Palace and Garden winners have bred some fine stock that is ready to win for you.

Write your wants.

Orange Poultry Yards. Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

33 PER CENT REDUCTION NEW CYCLE HATCHERS

\$4.00

During the next 30 days we will sell new CYCLE HATCHERS at this GREAT REDUCTION and BROODER HATCHERS at \$5.00 each. Order at once and get one of the best Incubators and Brooders at manufacturing cost. The "CYCLE" was the only machine that produced a 100% hatch in a large incubator contest. Poultry Coops, Disinfectant and sure Lice Killer at greatly reduced prices.

CYCLE HATCHER CO., 27 Clover St., Elmira, N. Y.

Eggs 12c a Dozen

Simply sprinkle 10 drops of "OCULUM" ((the New Scientific Egg Producer) on each pound of feed and your hens will shell out the eggs.

"OCULUM" users buy it by the gallon because of its quick and certain results.

"My 800 fowls increased from 30 to 398 eggs a day after feeding 'OCULUM' 16 days.

I buy it in gallons.

GEO. SISCO,

Mountain View, N. J.

(Bottles 50c & \$1 postpaid).

Send dime for a trial bottle (240 feeds) and learn how to make your hens lay more. Address—

"OCULUM" BOX,

Salem, V.a

Booklet Free. Handled by Dealers.

MOTTLED-JAVAS-BLACK

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FOR SALE FROM 1916 WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON.

SETH W. MORTON

BOX 124,

ALBANY N. Y.

3 FIRSTS, 5 SECONDS, 3 THIRDS, 3 FOURTHS, 3 FIFTHS

Our 1915-1916 Combined Winnings, Chicago and Madison Square Garden on home raised birds.

EGGS

BABY CHICKS

BREEDING STOCK

Write for the finest mating list of the year. Rankins Reds will help you. Eggs now half price.

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM, Box 8, 1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

S. C. SILVER LEGHORNS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Blue Ribbon Winners New York, Chicago and Boston

We are offering choice breeding and exhibition trios in the above varieties from \$5 to \$25 and pens of four females and a male from \$7.50 to \$40. Sales list covering mature birds that have records at our best shows free. The early orders naturally receive the best selections.

TURTLE POINT FARM, Poultry Dept.,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

ties in the Standard. Owing to the origin of different strains and the infusion of the blood of so many varieties, for several years but little headway was made in improving them. The natural result was that many who started, lost interest and gave them up. However, there were staunch admirers of the breed who stuck to them and who by systematic and careful line-breeding materially improved them so that the best specimens of today have great merit.

Color and not shape has been the troublesome question, and notwithstanding the progress that has been made, there is still room for improvement, when present day markings are compared with those of the Light Brahma. However, Columbian Wyandotte breeders have not lost heart. Such men as C. J. Fisk, owner of Wilburtha Poultry Farm, 32 River Road Trenton Junction N. J.; Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y., and Chas. D. Cleveland, Sunnybrook Farm, Box W, Eatontown, N. J., breeders who have done a great deal to improve Columbian Wyandottes, are not faint-hearted. They have accomplished a great deal and are to be congratulated on their success. If they will continue to improve the variety during the next five years as much as they have during the same number just gone by, Columbian Wyandottes will surely win out. Secretary Keyler says that the Columbian Wyandotte Club will continue to publish the Club Quarterly. He will be pleased to send it and other club literature to persons interested in the variety. Address: D. G. Keyler, Secy., Trenton Junction, N. J.

The "department" meetings at the Cleveland convention of the American Poultry Association resulted in the forming of several organizations, among them the International Baby Chick Association. Recently A. P. W. received the following letter from Hubert D. White, Saugatuck, Mich., secretary of this new association:

"Am enclosing to you a report of the International Baby Chick Association organized at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, during the American Poultry Association Convention.

"We earnestly solicit your hearty support of this organization. The baby chick industry needs no introduction; its importance in connection with the poultry industry of the world is making rapid progress. At least \$5,000,000 is invested in hatching equipment alone among the larger breeders and hatcheries of this country.

"We champion the best there is in the baby chick business and allied interests. As an association we propose to carry on a progressive campaign in behalf of better eggs for hatching, better hatched chicks, better methods of shipping and transportation, as well as a better understanding of the proper handling of baby chicks in the hands of the customer. We hope to accomplish this in co-operation with the agricultural and poultry press, the state colleges and experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, promise of whose support we already have.

"Are you with us?"

Secretary White's report is as follows:

"The International Baby Chick Association was duly organized at a meeting of prominent poultrymen interested in this highly important branch of poultry husbandry at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, August 7-12. The expressed objects of this association are to foster, promote, improve and protect the baby chick industry and all allied branches of poultry husbandry.

"The development of this Association began at Atlantic City several years ago and at the Madison Square Garden poultry show in New York City last year an effective

organization was further discussed which directly resulted in bringing about the Cleveland meeting.

"Following several important meetings an appointed committee submitted plans for organization which were adopted, and the following nine directors subsequently elected: H. H. Knapp, Dr. P. T. Woods, H. D. White, C. J. Fisk, George Cugley, U. R. Fishel, W. J. Curtiss, Fred H. Thayer, Mrs. W. H. Hopple.

"The officers as elected by the Board of Directors are as follows: President, H. H. Knapp; 1st Vice President, C. J. Fisk; 2nd Vice President, Dr. P. T. Woods; Secretary, H. D. White; Treasurer, C. J. Fisk.

"Membership in the Association is open to all who are either directly or indirectly interested in breeding, hatching, shipping and rearing baby chicks. The initiation fee including the first year dues is \$10.00, with subsequent annual dues of \$5.00.

"It is the intent and purpose of the International Baby Chick Association to enter at once upon a constructive and educational program for the promotion of its objects and to expand and extend its activities and influence as rapidly as substantial progress can be made."

There can be no doubt that the baby chick industry has a great future. While it is a comparatively new business in America, it has been conducted for centuries in the old world. In England where entirely different conditions prevail, it is an established and thriving industry. In that country, distances are comparatively short and a shipment of chicks will arrive at their destination usually within a few hours after being delivered to the express companies by the shipper. With the greatly increased distances in this country baby chicks require very different handling and the solving of problems that do not trouble our English cousins, and it is for the purpose of working out the problems connected with shipping baby chicks, obtaining the co-operation of the express companies and the weeding out of concerns that practice questionable business

THE CRIMSON STRAIN

1916—Won 2nd Display at New York State Fair—1916

2nd hen (1st pullet, 1915), 2-5 cockerel, 2-5 R. C. pullet, 3rd cock, 4th S. C. pullet, 5th pen. Single birds, trios and pens, \$5.00 up.

CHINA HANCHETT,

VERONA, N. Y.

OWEN FARMS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS
BUFF ORPINGTONS and WHITE ORPINGTONS

Made a Typical Owen Farms Winning at New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 11-16, 1916

WHERE THEY WON

12 out of a possible 20 Firsts, 9 Seconds, 9 Thirds, 9 Fourth and Fifth Prizes, a Total of 38 Regular Awards

The Most Important of all Firsts, FIRST PRIZE PEN, was won in each variety.

28 OWEN FARMS BIRDS WON THE BLUE

8 Birds of all other Exhibitors Combined Won the Blue

Among the Important Specials were the American White Plymouth Rock Club Silver Cup for Best White Rock, any age or sex; the Onondaga Hotel Silver Cup for Best Ten Specimens in the Single Classes in Buff Orpingtons; Display Cash Specials, and Cash Specials for most points on Pens.

Full details regarding other specials have not come from Mr. Davey as I write this ad.

MY S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

were not shown at Syracuse. Important sales in these varieties made me decide to give my customers the benefit of my best early birds. Later you will realize I am stronger than ever before.

OTHER OWEN FARMS VICTORIES

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK (WHERE 393 OWEN FARMS BIRDS HAVE WON THE BLUE), NEW YORK PALACE SHOW, BOSTON, CHICAGO and the other leading shows of the country have become history.

1916 YOUNGSTERS

Since Mr. Davey left for Syracuse I have spent nearly every minute of daylight filling close to fifty orders. Have handled scores of early birds in each of my six varieties and realize even better than I did before the wonderful average quality that is in my flocks.

You will find here exactly the bird or birds you are needing, whether you wish them to win your show, to breed you winners, or strong, husky utility birds to lay and pay and breed you birds with these characteristics inherent.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

are the months to book your orders. Delivery can be made at your convenience but an order placed while my flocks are complete will mean the reservation for you of just the bird or birds you desire. Why not learn by personal experience just what my "SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY CUSTOMER EVERY TIME" means?

OWEN FARMS NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

will prove a real treat for you if you have not already seen it and is yours for the asking. A careful reading will make you an OWEN FARMS CUSTOMER and your treatment here will make you a permanent one.

OWEN FARMS, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop.

FRANK H. DAVEY Supt.

methods, in order that the buying public may have confidence in the baby chick business, that the International Baby Chick Association was organized. American Poultry World wishes it and every person connected with the organization abundant success. You have a great field of usefulness before you and are headed in the right direction to render a valuable service to the poultry industry.

Chicago Coliseum Announces List of Judges

Owing to James A. Tucker being unable to reach the Coliseum Show in time to award the prizes in the Rhode Island Red Class, D. K. Williamson, of Bluffton, Ind., owner and proprietor of the Longfield Farm, has been assigned to the Single Comb Rhode Island Red Class.

Following is a list of judges and the classes that will be assigned them. There may be a few minor changes, but in the main this list will stand.

The premium list will be ready for distribution Nov. 1st. Those who exhibited at the Coliseum in 1915 will receive copy of list without request. Others please write for copy at once. Please understand the address of the secretary is: 25 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind., until November 7th; after November 7th, the New Southern Hotel, 13th St. & Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

List of Judges

- Newton Cosh, Vineland, N. J. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
- Leonard Rawnley, Columbus, Ohio. All Buff and Blue Orpingtons; Black Orpingtons, cockerels, hens and young pens.
- C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind. All White Orpingtons; Black Orpingtons, cocks, pullets and old pens; all Rose Comb Orpingtons.
- H. J. Goette, St. Paul, Minn. Silver Wyandottes.
- A. F. Kummer, Butler, Pa. White Plymouth Rocks; Rose Comb Reds; Black Minorcas; males and old pens.
- D. K. Williamson, Bufton, Ind. Single Comb Reds.
- W. C. Pierce, Hope, Ind. Single and Rose Comb White and Black Leghorns; all Sussex.
- Herman Eikhoff, Indianapolis, Ind. Single and Rose Comb Brown and Buff Leghorns; all Campines.
- George Hackett, North Freedom, Wis. Partridge Wyandottes; Partridge Orpingtons; Houdans; all Cornish; all Hamburgs; Buttercups, and Blue Andalusians.
- George Wells, Oshkosh, Wis. Columbian Wyandottes; Dark Brahmas; all Cochins; all Polish; Anconas, Buckeyes, and Rhode Island Whites.
- Ralph Whitney, Rochester, Minn. White Wyandottes; Single and Rose Comb White Minorcas.
- J. C. Johnston, Kenney, Ill. Partridge Rocks; all Langshans; Silver Pencilled and Columbian Plymouth Rocks; Silver Pencilled and Black Wyandottes; Black Minorcas, females and young pens.
- Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind. Buff Plymouth Rocks; Buff and Golden Wyandottes; Light Brahmas; all Standard Games.
- Olin Culp, Atlanta, Ind. All Turkeys; all Waterfowls.
- Edward Joynson, Bridgeton, Mo. All Bantams.

POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES

(Text Book at Cornell)

Referring to our standard work on poultry house construction, Mr. James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., states: "Poultry Houses and Fixtures" is the best work yet written on the subject. I shall recommend it to our students as a text book on the subject of poultry houses."

We have recently completed the seventh edition, revised and enlarged, down-to-date. Following are the chapter headings, under which are published many articles and plans, including the Woods and Tolman plans; Building a Poultry House; Closed Front Houses; Scratching Shed Houses; Open-Front, Fresh-Aid Poultry Houses; Portable Poultry Houses; Exterior Fixtures; Interior Fixtures.

The book contains over 150 illustrations and is unquestionably the most instructive and comprehensive work on the construction of poultry houses and appliances that

has been compiled to date. Every house and fixture described in this book is in use on the plant of a successful poultryman is simple, labor saving and reasonable in cost.

Price 50 cents postpaid, or 75 cents including a year's subscription to A. P. W. It will be sent FREE for two yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry World at 50 cents each. Address: American Poultry Publishing Co., 158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REDUCE YOUR FEED BILLS

Laying hens must have good feed, this is as essential as water and exercise in the production of eggs. Why not reduce the quality of scratching feed just half what you are now feeding and increase the amount of Mash?

The H-O Company, Buffalo, N. Y., have on the market a Mash Food which is proving a boon to the poultrymen, and aside from reducing the cost of feeding, will if anything increase egg production.

Guaranteed analysis of this Mash is:

Protein 17 Per cent.

Fat 4.50 Per cent.

Fiber 9.00 Per cent.

Ground corn, Corn Gluten Feed, Wheat Midds, Oat Midds, Wheat Bean, Hominy Feed, Rolled Oats, Ground Peas, Ground Grain Screenings, Molasses.

Note that it contains the feeding elements and material for producing eggs.

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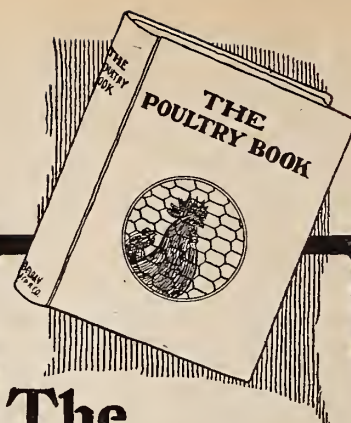
As a result of the recent election of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club, the following officers will serve their club for a period of one year, beginning with September 1: H. V. Tormohlen, Portland, Ind., president; Edward E. Orr, Brantford, Ontario, Northern vice-president; Rev. D. T. Brown, Mansfield, La., Southern vice-president; E. H. Rosenkranz, Colfax, Wash., Western vice-president; Fred H. Cook, Beaver, Pa., Eastern vice-president; G. L. Hornbrook, Dectaur, Ill., Central vice-president; Mrs. Alice Smith, Pequanoek, N. J., election commissioner; Noel M. Hall, Harrisonville, Mo., secretary-treasurer.

1916 Year Book of The American Light Brahma Club is now ready for distribution. This book is full of valuable information and should be in the hands of every one interested in this grand old breed. The membership fee to this club is only \$1.00. Write the secretary, Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., for full particulars.

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Frank L. Platt, the well known Secretary of the Sussex Club of America states that because of a change in the Buffalo Show dates the next meeting of the club will be held at the Madison Square Garden Show. This undoubtedly means there will be a splendid exhibit of Sussex, of all varieties which is becoming very popular. Mr. Platt will send information in regard to club work to those who are interested. Address, Frank L. Platt, Secretary, Swanton, Ohio.

Cyphers Incubator Company, Department 31, Buffalo, N. Y., will send a copy of their books, Poultry Foods and Feeding and the Profits in Poultry Keeping to persons interested in these subjects. The Cyphers Company is one of the largest manufacturers of poultrymen's specialties in the world and have branch offices and sales rooms in different sections of the country for the convenience of their customers whose goods are forwarded from the nearest shipping point making a material saving in freight rates.



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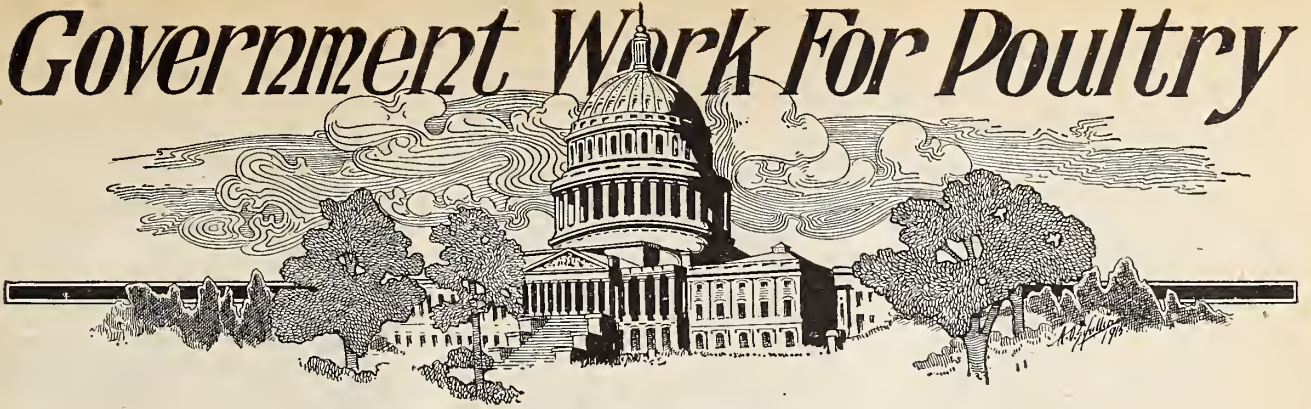
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FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

There Is No One Best Ration, but the Practice of Experienced Poultry Feeders Does not Vary Greatly in the Real Essentials. Difference in Practical Rations Are Due Largely to Differences in Methods of Feeding

The following extracts from an article by Professor C. A. Rogers, read before a recent meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, is a plain, common-sense statement of this much debated question and is well worth careful reading:

There seems to be no 'one 'best ration' for we find different feeders getting satisfactory results from rations composed of very different proportions of the same or different feeds. Generally these rations vary in their nutritive ratio, but not so much in this respect as in the kind and amount of the different feeds. Because of the good results from rations unlike in the amount of various feeds used, it seems quite feasible to advise the use of economical foods in as large proportion as the balancing of the ration according to its nutrients will allow. In plain words, wheat or oats need not necessarily be used in large proportions when their cost greatly exceeds that of corn, buckwheat or other local grains. It is well to use small amounts of the more expensive feeds for the sake of giving variety, but it is rarely necessary to use amounts in excess of that needed for variety.

A ration for laying fowls should contain a large amount of mineral food. Meat scrap usually contains a high percentage of mineral matter, but seldom enough to supply the needs of the laying hen. Oyster shells and sometimes grit contain a large amount of lime but usually a very small amount of other available mineral foods. In most rations there is a lack of tri-calcium phosphate, which is important in bone building. Bone meal contains a high proportion of this mineral, and unless the ration has a large amount of meat scrap, which in itself contains a high percentage of ground bone, this material should be added to the ration in the proportion of about 2 per cent. of the mash ration.

Meat, because of its high percentage of protein, is undoubtedly one of the most, if not the most important food in the ration. A few extra pounds of it will often balance a bulky, unproductive ration. It should be used with the greatest care, for a too liberal portion will force fowls beyond their physical endurance. Meat scrap of only the better grades should be used. The poorer grades contain too large a percentage of undesirable matter and are frequently preserved with injurious materials. Several cases of poisoning by meat scrap have been brought to our attention this past winter.

In determining whether or not a certain ration is a forcing ration, it is necessary to consider the following factors: The physical condition of the fowls, the relative proportion of grain and mash consumed, whether the fowls

are confined or have free range, and whether the eggs are to be marketed or used for hatching. A ration which under one condition may be considered forcing, under the opposite condition might be very forcing. For instance, a mash containing 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. protein meat scrap would be a forcing ration for hens whose eggs were to be used for hatching. This is allowing free range and one-half as high consumption of the mash as of the grain ration. Eggs from these fowls would not have a high hatching power. This same proportion of meat scrap, however, could be given to market egg producing hens without seriously impairing their health.

But so rich a ration has an undesirable tendency to force an early molt. It would be wise, therefore, to lessen gradually the proportion of meat food as the natural laying season advances, providing enough meat so that the hen will continue to lay heavily through a prolonged laying period, but not enough meat to force her into an early molt and consequently shorten her laying period. If fowls are made to work diligently and exercise a great deal, they can be given a much richer ration without suffering any evil from it.

During the molting period, a large amount of protein and oil are needed for the growing feathers. The ration may contain a large amount of these ingredients in the form of linseed oil meal and sunflower seed.

Ordinarily when feeding small flocks, the best results can be obtained by using a wet mash. An amount of grain is then given in proportion to the appetite of the fowl rather than by measure. When fowls are kept in large flocks this practice is not so feasible. There is greater danger of the strong ones crowding out the weak ones when fed a wet mash. The dry mash overcomes this condition and allows every fowl to obtain as much food as needed each day. If there is danger of their getting more than they need the hoppers can be closed during a part of the day. For the most part the grain can be apportioned by measure. The amount should be varied occasionally, according to the appetite of the fowls.

The principles of balancing a ration apply to all breeds of fowls in the same way. It is not necessary to change materially the ingredients of a ration for fowls of different size and temperament. But it does become necessary to alter the method of feeding and the amount given to the different types of fowls in order to apply the principles of feeding in regard to exercise and health.

Although it is a general custom to feed the same ration (unchanged) for the whole year, I desire to express, in conclusion, the opinion that the careful feeder can well afford to vary the ingredients of the ration and even the method of feeding, according to the season of the year and the condition of the fowls. Of course, no radical change should be made at any time, but always a gradual change to meet the needs of the hen's physical condition as it changes from egg production into feather production or reproduction and as it is influenced by cold or hot weather.

I think no one questions the fact that sunflower seed is good for molting hens, but I wish that some one would take the time to make an experiment which would show clearly just what its value is, and whether poultrymen can afford to go to the expense of providing this relatively high-priced grain for practical feeding. Personally, I do not believe it is worth what it costs, either when raised at home or when purchased. The use of oil meal is highly beneficial and, I am inclined to think, quite fully takes

Unnecessary to Change Your Formula

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is a tonic or conditioner that is added in small quantities to any ration. It is inexpensive because it is added in such small quantities. One of the world's most prominent poultrymen who used a formula that had produced very satisfactory results for him was persuaded to add Poultry Mustard to that ration and the result was that six pullets fed with the Mustard addition laid 13½ dozen more eggs from October to April than did six pullets of the same hatching which were fed only the regular ration.

The details of this experiment and a few words from prominent American poultrymen who are using French's Poultry Mustard successfully, are to be found in a 32 page booklet which will be sent on request.

THE R. T. FRENCH COMPANY

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the place of sunflower seed in practical feeding.

The question of wet or dry mash feeding will always be a personal one, I believe. In other words, whether it will pay any particular person to feed wet mash will depend upon his skill in feeding it and the care with which the work is done. Without question, better results will always be secured with wet mash when it is properly fed. But hens will do a great deal better on dry mash than they will on wet mash when the latter is properly mixed or fed. Personally, I prefer to use wet mash in feeding my hens the year round. If I had to depend upon careless or unskilled help, I would promptly change to dry mash.

A great deal of one's success in dry mash feeding will depend upon the precise mixture used or whether or not the fowls are accustomed to it. It frequently happens that adult hens that are abruptly switched from wet mash to dry mash refuse to eat it and sometimes require a great deal of coaxing in order to get them to do so. When this is the case, it may be found necessary to start with the wet mash and gradually reduce the amount of moisture until the fowls have learned to like it.

The tendency of a rich ration to force an early molt is one that should be carefully considered at this season, and poultrymen who wish to keep their flocks laying as late as possible in the fall will do well to avoid too much mash, and especially too much meat in the mash.

The statement in this article to the effect that it is the best method of feeding, rather than the ration, which should be modified in the care of fowls of different breeds, is one that I heartily subscribe to. Any ration that will give good results with one breed of fowls, will give equally good results with almost any breed, provided the method of feeding is adapted to the requirements of the other breeds.

That is a rather round-about way of saying that the proportion of the grains used must be modified to suit the breed. Also, special attention must be given to feeding the grains so as to induce sufficient exercise in all cases. When this is done, hens, whether large or small, will keep in good physical condition, will not become over-fat and will escape other ailments that accompany heavy-feeding with insufficient exercise.

SEASONAL VARIATION IN THE QUALITY OF FARM EGGS

The Year-Round Variation in the Quality of Market Eggs from Farms is not Always as Great as is Generally Believed to be the Case. Probably Location Has Much to Do with This

The quality of eggs marketed from farms varies with the season—the quality being at its best in winter and early spring and decidedly at its worst in the hot weather of midsummer.

The extent of this variation has been carefully worked out by Wallace S. Young of Cornell University, and the following extracts from an article by him read at a recent meeting of the American Association of Instructors and In-

vestigators in Poultry Husbandry are of general interest:

The object of this problem was to determine how the eggs marketed by the average farmer vary in market quality at different seasons of the year and if possible to determine the factors causing this variation.

All eggs handled by the Poultry Producers Association of Ithaca, New York, between the dates of September 16, 1913, and September 15, 1914, inclusive, are included in the experiment with the exception of those from the college farm, so that it can be said that they represent the eggs of a farming community. In all there are 20,744.50 dozen eggs included. The data sheet shows the number of eggs in each grade, the total number of eggs, and the number of lots of eggs received in each of the monthly periods into which the year is divided.

In order to compare the market quality of the eggs of the different periods it was necessary to give the different grades some numerical value, which will be called the percentage market value.

Grade.	Average Market Price.	Percentage Market Value.
Fancy White	\$.4142	100%
First White .....	.3717	89.74%
First Brown .....	.3542	85.51%
Seconds .....	.2725	65.79%
Checks .....	.2725	65.79%
Loss .....	.0000	00.00%

Discussion of Quality Variations.

In the first period, September 15 to October 15, the percentage market value of eggs was 88.57%.

There is an increase in percentage market value to 89.64% in the second period, October 15 to November 15, as the weather is cooler and there are fewer seconds. Then the percentage of checks has decreased and also the loss.

A drop in quality to 87.36% takes place during the period from November 15 to December 15, due to an increase in seconds and first whites, and a fall in fancies. This probably is due to the fact that people are selling held eggs as they have been slow in marketing when prices were going up. Then pullets would begin to lay and there would be more small eggs.

In the fourth period, December 15 to January 15, the quality of the eggs has in-

creased to 89.95% as prices are falling and people market their eggs as quickly as possible. Pullet eggs will also be increasing in size and more old hens will begin to lay.

From January 15 to February 15, we get the highest quality 91.19% as the eggs tend to be larger, due to more hens laying and there is no trouble from heating, and the loss from blood clots and specks is still low.

A slight drop to 90.40% takes place during the period of February 15 to March 15, for when egg production increases we

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get an increase in the percentage of blood spots and checks.

The drop in percentage market value to 87.87% during March 15 to April 15, is due mainly to a change in grading that raised the standard of fancy whites from two ounces to 2.1 ounces and then later to 2.2 ounces. Otherwise the drop would have been slight as conditions still are favorable.

In the period April 15 to May 15, the percentage market quality remains practically the same, 87.84%, for although the number of brown eggs increased, the number of fancies increased, due to changing the weight standard back to 2.1 again and so offset it.

The greatest change takes place in the period May 15 to June 15, due to the fact that the temperature has now become warm enough so that it has affected the quality and caused many seconds and poorer eggs. Seconds jumped from 8.53% to 21.29%. This caused the percentage market value to be only 83.87%.

During the period, June 15 to July 15, the quality falls slightly to 83.75% and would probably, under normal conditions, have fallen more but for the fact that the wagon sent out to collect the eggs was discontinued and the number of eggs received dropped off, and only those who had the best eggs, found it paid to bring them to the Association which was located inconveniently. This fact has caused the percentage market quality to remain higher than it normally would during the summer.

Summary.

There seems to be a decided tendency to have the highest quality eggs in the months of January and February, and then as production increases there are more blood spots, checks and browns, and the quality gradually drops until in the last of May, when the weather gets warm, when there is a decided drop which under normal conditions would continue undoubtedly throughout the summer gradually improving in early fall as the weather becomes cooler and the percentage of blood spots drops off. In October and November the quality improves considerably and then takes a slump in early December, due to the selling of held eggs and the large number of pullets' eggs. Then after prices reach their height the eggs are not held and there are fewer pullet eggs and more hen eggs and we get the highest quality of the year.

Estimated on a percentage basis, there is not as much variation in the quality of market eggs from winter to midsummer, as indicated by this report, as is generally believed to be the case.

It is more than probable that a similar investigation made in the central west would have revealed a much wider variation than is here indicated. Farmers in the vicinity of Cornell University ought to be pretty well educated in the care of market eggs by this time. Their proximity to good markets, coupled, possibly, with greater interest in the poultry departments of their farms, seems to have resulted in an unusually high average of quality at all seasons.

VALUE OF GRIT IN POULTRY FEEDING

The Value of Grit in Feeding Fowls Is Generally Conceded, But Just How It Benefits Them is Not Understood. Experiments are Often Contradictory And More Light is Needed

The following extracts are from a report on some experiments in Grit Feeding, made by Professor M. A. Jull, of Macdonald College:

Grit in the bird's gizzard, according to a long accepted theory, performs a function similar to that of teeth in mammalia. Dr.

T. P. Shaw (McGill University), who has recently made some close observations on the physiology of digestion in the domestic fowl, states:

"The function of the gizzard is to crush the hard grains. This it accomplishes by muscular contractions which rub the grains one against the other. This process is much facilitated if sharp particles of grit are mixed with the grain. Some writers claim that grit is unnecessary for poultry. We fail to notice the report of any experiments which prove that fowls without grit in the gizzard, when fed on whole grain, did as well as fowls with free access to grit. Some experiments have been reported where the observers have taken for granted that the gizzard did not contain grit because the birds had not access to any for a month. The author has counted between fifteen and twenty-five particles of grit, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a split-pea, after birds have been without grit for three months. In young chicks the soft food given may become impacted in the gizzard. This is prevented by allowing chicks access to sharp sand. The sharp sand particles stimulate the muscular action of the gizzard which is sluggish when soft food is given."

In an experiment recently undertaken at this institution, day-old chicks were used in all tests in one experiment, thus obviating any danger of there being any grit in the gizzard at the beginning of the tests. The chicks were carried through until maturity was reached, unless death intervened, or, for other reasons, the test was discontinued. Each test comprised two lots of chicks, identical as regards breeding, method of incubation and age. One lot in each test was supplied with grit ad libitum, the other received none; otherwise, except where spe-

cifically stated to the contrary, each lot was fed identically. Each lot of chicks in each test was weighed daily for the first two weeks, after which, weekly weighings were substituted.

In all, five tests were completed in determining the value of feeding grit to chicks and one test on the value of feeding grit for egg production; the birds in the latter test were taken from the lots in the chick tests, the grit-fed pen being made up of chicks which had been supplied with grit from the start, and the gritless pen being made up of chicks from which grit had been withheld from the start.

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Tests 1 and 2 gave no positive results from the fact that the chicks which did not receive grit did almost as well as those which received grit. There were no material differences in the gains in weight for the different lots and there was no material difference in mortality. Chicks not supplied with grit seem to be able to digest finely ground grains without any apparent injury to digestion and general health.

Test I showed that, where plenty of soft food as well as grain is fed, grit is by no means an indispensable requirement. From the standpoint of economy of food, however, there appears to be a trifle in favor of grit feeding as may also be surmised from test 6. The two lots in test 2 gave, similarly with test 1, practically parallel results from start to finish.

The tests which gave distinctly positive results, viz., tests 3, 4, and 5, verified the findings of Dr. T. P. Shaw in regard to the digestion of hard grain, i. e., that it is much facilitated if sharp particles of grit are mixed with the grain. In all three tests this was shown definitely, both in the general condition of the chicks and in the gains made per unit of food consumed. Only one case of impaction of soft food in the gizzard, however, was observed.

The various tables, (not shown for lack of space) show the following:

1. Lot B (no grit) consumed 23½ pounds more feed than Lot A (with grit).
2. Lot B consumed 54½ pounds more mash than Lot A.
3. Lot A consumed 31 pounds more grain than Lot B.
4. Lot A gained in weight, a total of 99 ounces more than Lot B.
5. Lot B laid nearly twice as many eggs as Lot A.

That the absence of grit has no diminishing effect on egg production is very evident from item 5. It must be noted in this connection, however, that at about the time soft shelled eggs were laid in Lot B, the pullets responsible for the eggs became so weak twenty-four hours prior to laying, that they could not even stand up. After laying, this weakness would gradually wear off during the succeeding days, until the pullets were just about ready to lay again, when the same weakness would again strike them. This condition continued with the pullets in Lot B to the end of the test. Further tests, however, would be necessary to determine definitely to what extent this weakness was due to the absence of grit.

All of the eggs laid by both lots were small in size. The majority of those laid by Lot B were thin shelled, while a few were soft shelled.

Final deductions, therefore, point to the practical necessity of grit for the economical digestion of whole grain. They tend also to bear out the contention of the findings of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in regard to the more efficient use of the food when grit is fed. The advisability or otherwise, of the practical poultryman going to the expense of providing commercial grit for the consumption of the fowls, resolved itself into a question of conditions. If the chicks are reared and kept largely under free range conditions on sandy soil, the value of any special provision of grit would be of a highly questionable nature. Where the chickens are subjected to con-

siderable confinement, as on average intensive plants, the results of this work indicate that a provision of grit will prove profitable, if not indispensable.

The experiments above reported are fully as contradictory and inconsistent as others that have been made elsewhere. There appears to be some factor connected with grit and its functions that we have not yet unearthed.

The data given in this experiment do not seem to me definitely to establish the fact that grit is more important where whole grains are fed than when soft food is given. In some experiments I have found that fowls fed exclusively on ground grains, have consumed much more grit than when whole grain rations were given. This raises the question as to whether an important function of grit is not to keep the food in the gizzard in better mechanical condition, i. e., more crumbly and hence, more readily digested. An experiment with various ground foods that would offer comparisons between different degrees of "pastiness" in the gizzard might bring out some important facts along this line.

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DIGESTIBLE COEFFICIENTS IN POULTRY RATIONS

The Present Method of Working out Nutritive Rations in Poultry Feeding is a Makeshift Due to Lack of Definite Knowledge of the Digestion of Fowls. A More Accurate Method is Here Suggested.

The "nutritive ratio," which is so often referred to in the feeding of fowls, is based properly upon the digestible nutrients in the ration.

The number of digestion experiments that have been made with fowls, how-

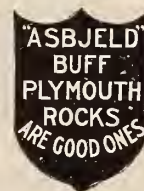
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ever, is so limited that poultrymen, as a rule, have adopted the plan of using crude nutrients in working out the nutritive ratio, believing that the coefficients of digestibility, as established for other classes of live stock, are not reliable when applied to poultry feed.

Professor A. B. Dann, of Cornell University, has given this subject some attention and by comparing the results of such digestion experiments as have been made with fowls with the coefficients for cattle and swine, has reached the conclusion that the coefficients for cattle can be used for fowls with a fair degree of accuracy.

The following extracts from a recent article by Professor Dann in The Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, give a summary of his conclusions on this subject:

From this table (not given for lack of space) it would seem that fowls are a little more efficient in digesting protein and less efficient in digesting carbohydrates and fat than are cattle. They appear, on the other hand, to be less efficient than swine in digesting protein and carbohydrates, but more efficient in digesting fat. But the point of particular interest lies in the comparison of the total nutriment when computed as an average for the seven feeds for each group. The fibre-free cattle digested factor (70.74) seems to most closely approach the corresponding value for poultry (68.87) and it is this factor that I wish to leave with you for your consideration. The difference here is so slight that it might be accounted for by a difference in the composition of the grain used, by experimental errors in readings or in computations, or by individual characteristics of the animal.

It will be noted that fiber has been entirely omitted in our comparisons, but since we have considered only the nitrogen-free extract from the carbohydrates, it would in no way affect the results. We have been dealing with individual nutrients rather than with the digestibility of the feed as a whole. Cattle are apparently the most efficient animals that we have, in digesting fiber, and poultry, on the contrary, seem to be the most inefficient. Various investigators have stated their opinion that poultry digest very little crude fiber, and I think we are fairly safe in concluding that, if poultry digest fiber at all, it is only to an inferior degree, and that we may disregard it with apparent safety.

Considering these points and in view of the fact that it will undoubtedly be a great many years before we have sufficient data to allow the use of digestible coefficients obtained direct from poultry, and also because

we have constant need for working out nutritive ratios, total nutriment and the like, I am wondering if, for the sake of uniformity alone, we would not be justified in adopting a standard method even though it may not be entirely grounded on good statistical experimental data. If so, what would this system be? The total chemical composition of feeds is undoubtedly the most inaccurate. We have seen, further, that digestion by poultry seems to be more nearly like cattle than it is like swine, and coupled with this fact, if we agree that fowls do not digest fiber, I offer you the suggestion that we might find it advantageous, at the present time, to use the easily computed method of eliminating the fiber from the digested nutrients as obtained from experiments with cattle, and adopt these values in the computation of our poultry rations.

CONCENTRATES FOR GROWING CHICKS AND FOR LAYING STOCK

Mineral Matter Is Important in the Poultry Ration. A Prepared Mineral Food Proved Especially Valuable with Growing Chicks, Though Meat Scrap Appears to Provide About All that Adult Fowls Require

The following experiments made by Professor M. A. Jull of Macdonald College and reported in The Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, were undertaken to determine the value of bone meal, fish scrap, prepared mineral food and beef scrap, with reference to the growth of chickens and productiveness of pullets:

Value of Fish Scrap and Mineral Food for Winter Egg Production.

The object of this experiment was to determine the value of the poultry, animal

and mineral concentrates, dry ground bone meal fish scrap, a prepared mineral food, and beef scrap, with special reference to growing chickens and laying pullets.

The prepared mineral food was made up of the following:

	Lbs.
Common salt	30
Phosphate of Soda	9
Calcium Chloride	1
Ferrous Sulphate	1
Bone Ash	30
Chalk	14

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Epsom salts	10
Charcoal	2
Flowers of Sulphur	3

100

The test was started with three pens of 65 Single-Comb White Leghorn pullets in each pen. At the beginning of the test one pen got 10% of its mash prepared mineral food. After ten days the amount of prepared mineral food was dropped to 5%, as 10% was found to be too severe. Third pen was a check. The test was carried on during the winter of 1913-14, lasting from November 4, 1914, to the end of March, 1915.

Fish scrap pen ate 2 pounds more than the check pen. The prepared mineral pen ate the same amount as the check pen.

From November 4 to February 1, the prepared mineral and fish scrap pens laid about an equal number of eggs, with the check pen not laying half as much as the other two pens.

For the whole five months of the test the eggs laid per bird were: Fish scrap pen laid about 5½ more eggs than the check pen; prepared mineral pen laid about 1½ more eggs than the check pen.

Fish scrap pen made .20 cents more than the check pen. Prepared mineral pen made .08 cents more than the check pen.

VALUE OF BONE MEAL, FISH SCRAP, MINERAL FOOD AND BEEF SCRAP FOR GROWING CHICKS AND WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

This test was started with five pens, each containing 15 single-comb White Leghorns and 18 Barred Plymouth Rocks, or 33 one week old chicks all told. The pens were fed respectively with the concentrates dry ground bone meal, fish scrap, a prepared mineral food and beef scrap at the rate of 5% in the mash. The fifth pen was used as a check.

At the beginning of feeding, the two first pens started were fed one pound of egg and bread crumbs each, otherwise the feeding of the five pens were alike, except, of course, for the different concentrates fed in the mashes. For the first week of the experiment rolled oats were fed, which was gradually replaced by wet mash. The mashes were composed of 5% of the different concentrates, except for the basal mash, which was fed to the check pen.

The grain ration until June 13 consisted of a commercial chick feed which was thrown among the litter, and then for a week cracked corn was fed, to be superseded by a ration of grain composed of two-thirds wheat and one-third cracked corn, which was given in hoppers as well as in the litter.

When the birds were put into the fattening house for the winter, they were fed whole grain scattered in the litter morning and evening, and wet mash at noon, besides having fresh water every day. Green food was given in the nature of roots and sprouted oats, etc., grit was kept in the hoppers in front of the birds all through the experiment, and oyster shell was given in hoppers during the time the birds lived in the fattening house, to aid in egg production. It should be noticed that the rations fed for most of the time were identical with those fed during Test No. I.

Bone meal pen required 5¼ pounds (10c.) less feed than check pen.

Fish scrap pen required 11 pounds (17c.) less feed than check pen.

Beef scrap pen required 11¼ pounds (20c.) less feed than check pen.

Prepared mineral required 1¼ pounds (21c.) less feed than check pen.

Mortality of Chickens for the First Three Months.

Bone meal and check pens lost 50% of their number.

Fish scrap pens lost 25% of their number.

Prepared mineral and beef scrap pens lost one bird each, 3⅓%.

Weights of White Leghorn Pullets, per Bird, at the End of Test.

Bone meal pen was 3¼ ounces heavier than check pen.

Beef scrap pen was equal in weight to check pen.

Fish scrap pen was one ounce less than check pen.

Prepared mineral pen was 3 ounces less than check pen.

Weights of Plymouth Rocks per Bird at the End of Test.

Up to ten weeks before the end of the test the fish scrap pullets were heavier per bird than the bone pullets by 3 ounces. Therefore, the bone meal bird must have made a comparatively late growth.

Fish scrap pen was 1 pound 9 ounces heavier than check pen.

Bone meal pen was 2 pounds 2 ounces heavier than check pen.

Prepared mineral pen was 2 pounds 4¼ ounces heavier than check pen.

Beef scrap pen was 2 pounds 14¼ ounces heavier than check pen.

Order of merit when considering mortality, growth and egg production together is: First Beef Scrap; Second, Prepared Mineral Food; Third, Fish Scrap; Fourth, Bone Meal.

Total Eggs Produced per Pullet on Different Rations Were as Follows:

Total Eggs Produced per Pullet on Different Rations were as follows:

Fish pen laid 5½ more eggs than check pen.

Bone meal pen laid 6¼ more eggs than check pen.

Prepared mineral pen laid 7 more eggs than check pen.

Beef scrap pen laid 12½ more eggs than check pen.

Summary.

This work brings out very strongly the value of mineral elements in a soluble condition making an economical use of the feeds consumed in digestion, for less feed was

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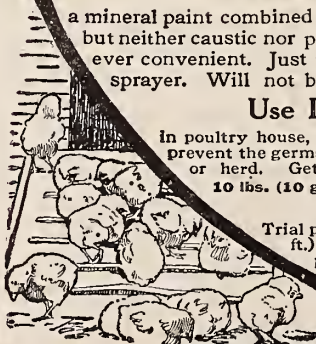
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taken to produce one pound gain in live weight in the case where prepared mineral food was fed, than with any of the other concentrates. Still beef scrap ran the prepared mineral food very close in this respect, which may be due to the fact disclosed by W. P. Wheeler of the New York State Station, that the great success of animal feeds for growing chickens was due to the mineral elements found in them. The bone and meal concentrate was found in Tests No. 1 and 2, to be of little nutritive value for young chickens, which confirms the belief that its mineral elements are in an unavailable state, especially for young poultry. It was found in Test No. 1 that a comparatively small percentage of mineral matter upset the birds, which made it imperative to drop the amount of prepared mineral food given from 10% to 5% of the mash.

The fish scrap birds did not lay tainted eggs, nor did their meat possess an unfavorable taste; therefore, there is no danger from this source when 10% fish scrap is fed in the mash.

While the prepared mineral food in the above experiments gave best results in growth, it will be seen that in the final "order of merit", beef scrap came first; as the value of the latter is attributed largely to the mineral elements in it, it would appear that it is not necessary to consider other sources of mineral food where a good grade of meat scrap is fed. The only reference to green food in connection with this experiment is the statement that it was "fed frequently, when available, in the form of roots or sprouted oats." It is probable that the presence or absence of green food may have a distinct bearing on the results secured in experiments of this sort.

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMERCIAL MARKET POULTRY

Much Progress Has Been Made in the Marketing of Poultry in Recent Years, but Much Remains to be Done. Consumption of Table Fowls Will be Greatly Increased with Better Quality and More Attractive Appearance.

The bulk of the poultry raised in the great poultry producing sections of the middle west and south reaches the eastern markets in poor condition, due both to the lack of proper feed on the farms and to poor methods of handling at the poultry packing houses. Some of the progressive companies are making rapid progress in producing a first-class product, so that there is a considerable difference between the best and the poorest poultry produced, especially in the middle west, where the improvement has been more rapid than in the south and southwest. This article describes some of the methods employed by the most progressive packing houses in these sections, and points out a few ways whereby the farmer can assist in improving the market poultry product. Part of the equipment and methods used at the packing houses has been described in Bulletin 140 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Fattening Poultry".

The farmers produce all kinds of chickens, but the bulk of the poultry in the middle west is of the general purpose type. Records of a large number of birds shipped to the packing houses in Kansas showed that about forty-two per cent. were Plymouth Rocks and seventeen per cent. were Leghorns. None of the other breeds of poultry were represented in large numbers, but numerically they were present in the following order: Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, and Langshans, constituting not altogether not over ten per

cent. of the total number of birds received. Thus, thirty-one per cent. of the birds were of mixed breeding. These figures only represent percentages in the rough, as the birds were classed as Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., if the most prominent characteristics of these breeds were present; many of them were probably grade stock. The proportion of Leghorns and small poultry is much greater in the south and southwest than in the middle west, but the packers in many sections are gradually eliminating these lighter breeds by paying from one to two cents less per pound for hens under three to three and one-half pounds in weight. The farmer is quick to see the immediate difference in dollars and cents received. The general purpose breeds are undoubtedly best adapted to conditions on the general farm. Packers have also tried in a small way to improve the stock in their section by introducing desirable types of male birds, but no extensive movement of this kind has ever been followed.

Most of the chickens reach the packing houses in very poor market condition, so that the packer has found that he must fatten them to produce a fancy product. Incidentally, this business has proved to be a source of profit to the packer, although most of the packers would prefer to receive the birds in good market condition and not have to feed them. If the farmer gave his chickens a daily supply of grain, he could, in many cases, fatten his chickens at a profit even though he sells to the large poultry buyer. He, of course, could not afford to put in expensive buildings for fattening, but he could get his chickens in fair condition by feeding grain daily, or by confining those to be marketed for two or three weeks and feeding freely either on corn or on one part shorts, two parts corn, and three parts low grade wheat flour, mixed with skim milk or water.

Broilers bring almost twice as much per pound as roasters do, when sold to the poultry packer, and many farmers would make more money if they sold their cockerels when they weighed from two to three pounds, rather than to wait until Thanksgiving or Christmas time, when there is always a glut on the market, which forces the price to a very low figure, while many of the cockerels have become staggy and have to be sold as roasters. The pullets have a much better chance to develop where this method is practiced.

All sizes and kinds of spring chickens are usually put on feed just as they are received. One packing house has worked out a convenient scheme for grading and weighing the different sizes of chickens just as they are received, with a small amount of labor, which makes it very easy for them to pay for the birds according to their weight and at the same time keep the different sizes together for fattening. This does away with the objection that it took too much time to make different grades of the hens and discriminate in price per pound against small hens. Poultry is thus bought on a quality basis.

A study of commercial fattening in the middle west for two feeding seasons gave the writer an opportunity to learn something of the methods used in handling the birds, different rations and to secure exact records on the cost of, and comparative gains secured on several hundred thousand chickens. The conclusions drawn show that the most economical results are secured where from six to ten birds, depending upon their size, are placed in each compartment of a battery.

Feeding three times daily is preferable to two feeds a day under the average conditions, although this factor depends, to a considerable extent, upon the feeder. Broilers and fryers make the greatest and cheapest, and by far the most profitable, gains in the feeder.

Under commercial conditions, it does not pay to feed any of the birds on trough

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feeding over fourteen to sixteen days, while the best results are secured by gradually reducing the length of the fattening period, beginning about the middle of September in Kansas, until the roasters are only fed from six to eight days by the last of October. The price paid for the chickens, directly affects the best period to fatten the birds.

Records kept in 1910 showed that on spring chickens it took an average of 3.26 pounds of grain to make a pound of gain during the entire feeding season, while the cost of the feed was 7.10 cents. The average cost of the feed and labor was 9.09 cents or about 2 cents per pound of gain for labor.

The following rations gave satisfactory results: No. 1, 60 per cent. corn meal and 40 per cent. low-grade wheat flour; No. 2, 58 per cent. corn meal, 36 per cent. oat flour and 6 per cent. tallow, and No. 3, one part of shorts, two parts of low grade flour and 3 parts of corn meal by weight. The proportion of corn meal in ration No. 3 can be increased in cool or cold weather. Low-grade wheat flour at the present price of grain produced cheaper gains than oat flour. Tallow was replaced by condensed milk to good advantage and when only a small amount of tallow was fed, the effect on the quality of the flesh was not noticeable, but cheaper and firmer flesh was secured on condensed milk. All of these rations were mixed with milk.

Table I (not given for lack of space) shows that 56.9% of the people obtained their eggs from the parties keeping poultry in the village, 18.6% from the stores, 13.9% from farmers outside the corporation, 9.1% from the stores and farms, 6.2% from the stores and people in the village, 2.7% from the farmers and people in the village, and 2.0% from various sources, none definite. Not only the larger amount of 46.9% of the eggs consumed came from the poultry kept in the village, but it was found that practically all the eggs bought of the stores also were thus produced, while only 18.6% were bought in the country.

The average consumption of eggs purchased of neighbors in the village was 23.90 dozens per person and the average consumption of eggs purchased at the stores was 16.23 per person.

Of the amount of poultry consumed 47.7% was purchased of people keeping poultry in the village, 17.7% was bought of the markets, 10.9% from farmers outside the village, and 17.8% from farmers and people in the village. The average consumption per person was 27.36 pounds or approximately 7 fowls each. On comparing the amount of poultry eaten with the number of eggs it will be found that one pound of poultry was consumed to every $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen eggs.

The United States Government has done invaluable work in investigating the marketing of commercial fowls, also in fattening such birds preparatory to marketing them. The above study of the subject by Alfred R. Lee of this Department is worth the careful attention of everyone who is engaged in the production of table poultry or in marketing the same.

THE FIFTH MISSOURI NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

We quote the following from the August report of Director C. T. Patterson of the Missouri State Experiment Station at Mountain Grove:

The honors for pen records for the month of August were won principally by White Leghorns, the Orecons tying for the fourth place. All hens in the five highest places averaged more than twenty eggs each in August. The pens holding the five highest places are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
40—S. C. White Leghorns, California..	119
8—S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania..	114
24—S. C. White Leghorns, England..	109
12—S. C. White Leghorns, Oregon(Tie)...	106
20—S. C. White Leghorns, Wisconsin (Tie)	106
102—Orecons, Oregon (Tie).....	106
27—S. C. White Leghorns, New York..	103

The hens holding the five highest places for the 10 months have each laid more than 200 eggs during that time. They are as follows:

Hen Pen	Eggs
3—25—S. C. White Leghorn Washington,	232
2—25—S. C. White Leghorn, Washington,	223
1—69—Barred Rock, Missouri.....	222
5—18—S. C. White Leghorn, Ky., (Tie).....	219
4—75—White Rock, Washington, (Tie).....	219
1—17—S. C. White Leghorn, Texas(Tie).....	218
1—38—S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri, (Tie)	218

The pens holding the highest records for the 10 months are divided among the Barred and White Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Orecons. Their records are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
69—Barred Rocks, Missouri.....	1019
25—S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	990
102—Orecons, Oregon.....	979
17—S. C. W. Leghorn, Texas.....	957
8—S. C. W. Leghorn, Pennsylvania.....	947
59—R. C. Reds, Missouri.....	942
11—S. C. W. Leghorns, Kansas.....	929
75—White Rocks, Washington.....	928
27—S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	927
24—S. C. White Leghorns, England.....	918

The total number of eggs laid during the month was 7184, and the cup for highest record in August was won by pen 40, S. C. White Leghorns, California, which laid 119 eggs.

A notice from R. W. Van Hoesen, editor and publisher of the Ancona World, informs us that he has decided to change the Ancona World from a monthly to a quarterly. The August number was a special issue. Until they are exhausted, sample copies will be sent on request. We will receive subscriptions for Ancona World at 50 cents a year, or we will send the Ancona World and the American Poultry World for a year for 75c.

Oat Sprouter \$2

For \$2.00 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

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need a tonic to condition and strengthen them in this weakening period. Hurry the moult, get your hens back to laying quickly by using

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

It tones up the dormant egg organs and gives vitality and strength.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help to make your poultry healthy, strengthen them during the moult and make them lay, that I will be told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.

1 1/2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (Except in Canada and the far West)

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Practical Poultry Facts

AND

Timely Advice



Conducted by JOHN H. ROBINSON

THE "PER HEN" FALLACY

When owners of small flocks of fowls keep accounts of costs and receipts they usually leave out of consideration the labor of caring for the birds. The reason for this is obvious—they regard the labor cost as nothing because the work is done by themselves, or some other member of their family, or someone in their employ, as recreation or in spare time. In the case of the ordinary small flock the time given is only a few moments several times a day, with an hour or two occasionally for attention to work not a part of the daily routine, and most people are as little inclined to keep account of such use of time as to keep account of petty personal expenses.

As long as the flock is small or the cost of labor of little consequence to the owner, this error in the method of computing profits is quite harmless. It is when poultry profits computed without considering the cost of labor necessary to produce them are made the basis for estimates of the advantage of increasing family and ordinary farm flocks, and estimates of profits on special poultry farms, that the omission produces its harmful results.

The intimation that the cost of caring for a large stock of poultry could be looked upon with indifference by anyone will no doubt surprise many readers, but there are many wealthy people with large estates who are as indifferent to the labor cost of maintaining such a stock of poultry as they consider an appropriate feature of their establishment, though it may run into four figures yearly and they receive no adequate returns, as the average small poultry keeper is to the value of the work done for his little flock.

The impression prevails widely among all classes of poultry keepers that even if account is kept of the time given to the care of an ordinary small flock of one or two dozen fowls, the amount of labor is found to be very small and relatively of less importance in relation to profits than when operations are on a large scale. This is true only of small flocks running at large under exceptionally favorable conditions, or having unusually large yards. The greater number of small flocks require much more of the attendant's time in proportion to their numbers than large flocks. In fact, computed at ordinary day laborer's wages the time actually given to the care of the average flock of a few dozen fowls will, in the great majority of cases, make an amount approximating or even exceeding the "profits" obtained

by deducting the cost of food from the amount received for products.

The most successful keepers of such small flocks seldom realize how much time they give to get the gratifying egg production that enables them to show such nice per hen profits when the cost of labor is not considered. I cannot recall any case where an accurate labor account was kept for a flock of such size. A number of times I have been given careful estimates. From these and from observation of many cases and from my own experience at a few periods when for want of time my poultry was reduced to this scale, I would put the average time given to the flocks of from one to two dozen hens that are given good care without unnecessary fussing, at half an hour a day and an extra half hour a week for the things that need not be done daily. There is very little difference in labor for flocks of different sizes within these limits.

This gives us four hours a week, or two hundred and eight hours a year. Reduced to working days of nine hours each we have a small fraction over twenty-three days — practically four

working weeks of six days each. At fifteen cents an hour this comes to \$23.40; at twenty cents an hour to \$46.80.

Now it is not impossible for a person who keeps a dozen hens and gives them four hours of time a week to realize twenty cents an hour for his labor. On such small flocks near good city markets the excess of receipts for eggs over cost of food sometimes runs higher than the \$3.60 per hen required. The same good rate of production sometimes holds for flocks of twenty to twenty-five, or a little more, with about the same amount of labor. In such cases the poultry keeper makes very good wages for the time spent in caring for the small flock.

But I never knew of anyone who kept near this high per hen mark continuously, and the great majority of keepers of small flocks never approach it even though they give relatively more time to the flock than is usual. The ordinary average excess of receipts for eggs over cost of food for such flocks as we are considering is about \$2.00 (ranging from \$1.75 to about \$2.25). At that rate, with the labor four hours a week, the compensation for work is

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Hens can't lay when molting; they are too busy making feathers. And at this critical time they are in danger of contracting disease because of weather changes, lack of plumage and weakened condition. Help them now. Quick action is needed. They will pay you back in dollars and cents.

For a positive, quick-acting Poultry Tonic and Conditioner use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

the poultryman's favorite for nearly 50 years. A scientific combination which supplies those needed tonics, appetizers, digestives and laxatives lacking in the usual poultry ration.

Costing but one cent a hen per month, it puts vim and vigor into weakened molting hens, carries them quickly and safely through this dangerous period, gets them to laying without loss of time.

Because of its beneficial action upon the organs of egg-production, it will speed up your pullets, too. One egg now is worth three next spring, so use Pratts Poultry Regulator and get eggs now.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

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for a dozen hens 11 cts. an hour; for two dozen hens 22 cts. an hour.

Expressed in these terms the results from small flocks that lay well would not attract people to egg farming as a business, but when the very same results are put in the usual "per hen" formula it seems to be the most natural thing in the world for those who are doing nicely with a small flock to begin to figure out big profits on the "per hen" basis, without taking as careful account of their own labor as they should.

Most keepers of small flocks greatly under-estimate the time given to the care of their poultry. When they begin to compute how many hens yielding two dollars, or a dollar and a half, or a dollar a year over the cost of their keep, are needed to give them an income of, say, \$1,000 a year, and then find the time required for the care of that number of hens, they are very apt to place the time given to the care of the small flock at about half the actual time.

A person who has a flock of twenty-five hens and gives them four hours time a week is very apt to put it at fifteen or twenty minutes a day, and to take this as a basis of an estimate of the time required to care for the number of hens needed to bring the desired income. By such reckoning he demonstrates to himself that he is easily able to get that income, when, if he figured the other way round, beginning with the actual amount per hour that he had earned with his hens, the prospect might not be so encouraging.

Analyzing the Figures

To show how little relation there is between "per hen" production and the profit in poultry keeping as it is finally determined by the poultry keeper's own actual compensation, I will give a few illustrations.

I knew a woman some years ago whose ambition was to keep a flock of 100 hens on a village lot and make \$2.00 per hen. She had been a school teacher and was very methodical and careful in keeping records of everything connected with her poultry that seemed to her to be related to the matter of profits. The first year after she brought her flock to the desired number her method of accounting showed that she had made \$1.85 "per hen". The actual number of hens was something more than 100 and the receipts approximately two hundred dollars more than the expenses.

On the face of the statement that was not only a good showing "per hen" but a remarkably good showing for a woman poultry keeper who had the care of a family of several small children. She was much elated and felt sure that another year she would pass the \$2.00 per hen mark. When I asked her what rate of wages for the time given to the care of the poultry the \$2.00 represented, she said that she did not know but could make a pretty close estimate. In this she was painstaking and conscientious as with her other records, and was simply amazed to find that with what time her husband gave to cleaning up and fixing up on Sundays and holidays, the flock of poultry was taking the equivalent of seven hours of one person's time 365 days in the year,

and compensation for the work was at the rate of between seven and eight cents an hour.

This was an extreme case and a rather unique one. The amount of labor is far in excess of what is usually given to 100 hens even by those whose methods are much more laborious than necessary. One reason for this was that the work was not simply to care for 100 hens for a year, but it included hatching and rearing chicks to replace a part of the flock. The other reason was that when she did undertake to estimate the amount of time, she included that given to keeping her over-elaborate records.

Near the opposite extreme is the case of an old farmer in a section where most of the farmers keep large stocks of fowls by rather old fashioned methods. His largest source of income through nearly all his life had been from poultry. The only farm records that he ever kept were of moneys received and expended, and these applied to all farm products and expenses. He could not give exact figures but furnished statements of the usual periodical purchases of supplies and receipts for eggs, which indicated that the labor returns "per hen" for eggs alone were only 80 cents, yet the eggs made him a good profit because the work of caring for his 1300 hens took only about half the time of one farm hand and one old horse. Taking receipts for the old hens turned off each year and the surplus cockerels sold, the products of this stock computed by the "per hen" method were apparently about \$1.15@1.20 per hen per year. The farmer did very little of the poultry work himself yet his net

yearly income from these fowls and geese and a small flock of ducks was evidently from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, and he secured this not by working for high egg production but by the efficient use of cheap labor.

When the production of eggs is the principal object in poultry keeping, as it was in the two cases cited above and is with most poultry keepers, the pro-

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Rid Your Hens of Biting, Blood-Sucking Lice!

Hens that are pestered with lice soon quit laying. Day and night the torment goes on. Get rid of all lice, before real winter comes on, by sprinkling

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

on fowls, in nests and dust baths, on roosts and about houses and runways. If your horses, cattle or hogs are lousy, dust or sprinkle into the hair. Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer kills lice on all animals.

It comes in cans with perforated top—easy to use. The powder means quick death to lice, but is harmless to fowls and animals. Sold only by dealers and guaranteed.

You can buy it at my dealer's in your own town.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Note—Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer also kills bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms and slugs on rose bushes.

duction of poultry being incidental to maintaining the number of laying hens required, it is customary—as in the first case—to lump costs and receipts and credit the hens with equal shares of the net receipts for poultry. When poultry is grown especially for the market the practice changes and those who take the unit of the flock as the unit for measuring and comparing proceeds reduce the amount of cash receipts over cash costs to terms of profit per bird grown. The two lines of market poultry culture that are most remunerative are the growing of fall and early winter chickens to be sold as large roasters the following spring, and the growing of ducks to be killed at about ten weeks old.

In one section where many engage in roaster growing it is commonly estimated that the roasters sold return the most successful growers an average of about a dollar apiece over the costs other than labor. But many engaged in the business make much less and many fail because of lack of skill or of the ability to do the amount of work done by their successful neighbors.

The market duck growing has been on the whole the most profitable branch of poultry culture, although the profits per duck grown by the large growers are often so small, both actually and as percentages of the cost of production, that they have no attraction for those looking for ways to make money. This industry has developed because the duck is so well adapted to intensive methods of poultry culture and because it grows so quickly that the duck grower can turn his money several times while those who work with fowls are turning their money once. Because of this a duck farm once well established on a small scale grows almost of itself, the rate of growth being according to the owner's ability to manage it.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the practice of considering results of operations with poultry without due consideration of labor is harmless or harmful, useful or misleading, according to circumstances and the end in view. Nor can we apply the same rule to all cases in determining such questions as whether the poultry keeper should undertake high production from relatively small numbers or work on the principle of lower production from larger numbers. The one general rule governing such matters is that to be successful in any line of poultry culture one must first learn to do a day's work—that will bring a day's wages—in a day.

THE BIG BOSTON SHOW

Seldom has such strong interest in the Boston Show been shown so early in the season, and it indicates another big show for the Hub.

The Cornish Club is coming strong, and the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club is out for a topnotch entry that will make people sit up and take notice that this old favorite is still on the band wagon.

The Hamburg Club is out to break their record of last year and the New England Bantam Club say that more room will be needed for the little birds.

The American Light Brahma Club has selected Boston for their annual meet and plans are being made to make it the greatest event in its history.

As usual an attractive list of prizes will be offered and the utility, egg, and dressed poultry division will receive the same gen-

erous support accorded it in past years.

Plan to be at Boston, January 9th, to 13th., 1917. W. B. Atherton, Sec'y.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb. For some time Mr. Lee, the inventor of Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg-o-latum, Mandy Lee incubators, etc., has been working on a preparation called Egg-o-hatch. Egg-o-hatch applied during incubation is said to strengthen the chick and weaken the shell so that at hatching time the strong chick is able easily to break the weak shell. Naturally a strong chick in a weak shell has a much better chance than the weak chick in a strong shell. We are informed that the new preparation has to be applied only two or three times during the twenty-one days of incubation. It can be applied easily with an atomizer, or the eggs can be dipped in it.

If you had one of twenty poultry houses from which to select you would feel pretty sure that you could get one that would very nearly suit you in all particulars. Well, that is what Potter & Co., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill., have tried to do in designing their line of poultry houses i. e. to furnish the trade twenty different houses for poultry. Their high grade poultry houses are well known the country over. They will be pleased to send their printed matter on request if you mention A. P. W. and enclose four cents in postage when writing. Remember they make fresh-air, scratch-shed houses, two story laying houses and all manner of coops, colony houses, etc., besides a line of fixtures and all kinds of supplies. Their large catalogue will tell the story.

The Blue Andalusian Club of America announces that its new and beautiful Annual for 1916 will soon be off the press and urges all those who are raising this useful and handsome breed, either for pleasure or profit, to immediately put themselves in a position to receive a copy of this book free by sending in their application for membership and thus coming to the support of the club and the breed it represents. Send membership fee of one dollar to W. J. Coates, Corresponding Secretary, East Calais, Vt., and help make the Andalusian first in popularity.

DO YOU WANT WINTER EGGS? Then secure some of Sands' Bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns. EGGS from Trap-nested Matings headed by males from high producing dams. Sands' Leghorns are the big, vigorous, bred-to-and-do-lay kind. They mean profit to their owners. Why not own a few? Write your wants today. Choice breeding cockerels \$3 to \$5. Baby Chicks. Baby Chicks.

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COLE'S QUALITY BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Champions of the Central West. Choice breeding and show birds for sale. Also Egg Basket Strain of S. C. Buff and S. C. White Leghorns. Book your egg orders now. Mating list free.

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Egg-o-hatch

A new invention by Geo. H. Lee
Maker of Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg-o-latum, etc.

Applied to eggs during incubation, it strengthens the chick and weakens the shell, so that at hatching time you have a strong chick and a weak shell instead of a weak chick and a hard, tough shell that causes so many to die just at hatching time. Also eliminates moisture troubles.

Egg-o-hatch means better hatches and stronger chicks

It is easily proven. Apply to half the eggs and run the other half as usual, then note results. Fifty test hatches gave average of 96 per cent for Egg-o-hatch eggs and 81 per cent for eggs not treated, right in the same machine. Last five summer hatches average 95 per cent and 67 per cent. For 5 cents to cover mailing, we will send one sample with full directions free, sufficient for 50 eggs. A full size package will run 600 or 700 eggs one hatch, or three 200 to 250-egg hatches. 50 cents postpaid, or at dealers.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

"Slades" Imperial Pekin and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list with certified record of "Victoria", World's champion layer
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

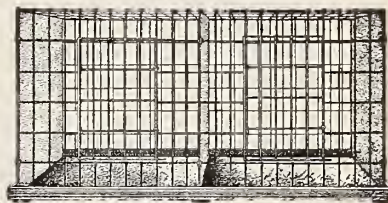
Cocks and Cockerels

Cocks used in our breeding pens. Cockerels great big husky fellows from our Genesee strain of great layers. Breeding hens \$2.00 each. Satisfaction always.

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WARSAW COOPING CO., WARSAW, N. Y.

THE NEW PLYMOUTH ROCK AND WYANDOTTE BREED STANDARDS

By Homer W. Jackson

(Continued from page 812)

what defects in shape to watch for, with suggestions on how to mate individuals to correct defects of this nature.

In each breed book there is to be a short but strong chapter on the vital importance of constitutional vigor, of what it consists, how recognized, how secured and how maintained.

There will be special chapters on the housing, feeding and the general management of breeding flocks, also full details regarding the methods of successful breeders in the hatching, brooding and developing of the young stock so as to bring out the best quality that they are capable of showing; also helpful suggestions on a variety of special problems that the breeder has to meet in the every-day handling of his flocks.

A comprehensive chapter is to be included in each book on exhibiting fowls, covering all phases of the subject from the development and conditioning of the birds to their return to the general flock after the show.

The judging will be explained in sufficient detail so that readers can clearly understand the theory and practice. Proper methods of handling exhibition specimens for examination of defects and valuation of each shape and color section will be fully explained.

The requirements of commercial poultry keepers are to be considered in the utility section, in which section the committee expects to draw freely upon the Market Poultry and Egg Standard, if available. Established and authenticated egg records made by fowls of the different varieties will be given, and the value of each variety from a commercial viewpoint will be adequately set forth. In this connection, the superiority of Standard-bred fowls over those of mixed or mongrel-breeding, both for egg-production and production of special-quality table fowls will be duly emphasized. Chapters on the housing and breeding of commercial flocks and marketing of products will be included in this section.

Sections of Books

The contents of each book, as planned, naturally fall into six general sub-divisions or sections, as follows:

Section I. General matter from the first 44 pages of main Standard, including all that relates, directly or indirectly, to the breed under consideration. Considerable new matter, properly belonging to this general section, is to be added.

Section II. Will treat on the general fundamental principles upon which the breeding of fowls depends.

Section III. Relates exclusively to the breed under consideration—all varieties; is historical and descriptive and gives as full details as possible in regard to practical breeding.

Section V. Is designed to meet the every-day needs of the novice in breeding, anticipating as far as possible the simple, but important, questions that

are met in the practical care and management of the breeding flock.

Section V. Is the utility section, the scope of which has already been outlined.

Section VI. Appendix and index. In the appendix will be presented copies of valuable documents and other matter which it may not be considered desirable to include in the body of the work.

Illustrations

Each Standard is to be illustrated as completely as necessary to explain the text and to make the book of the highest practical value and helpfulness to readers. Photos of fowls are to be freely used; and in considering questions relating to plumage, photos of fowls, or sections of fowls, and special feather plates are to be prepared, the last named showing ideal and best natural feathers and common defects, doing this on a scale that cannot fail to be most helpful to all who are interested in these problems.

Assignment of Work

At the meeting of the committee at Buffalo, previously referred to, it was determined to proceed at once with the preparation of the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Breed Books and definite assignments of the work were made.

Your committee was authorized by the Association at San Francisco to employ necessary assistance in the preparation of these books, and accordingly Professor A. C. Smith was requested to prepare Sections II, III, and IV.

Franklane L. Sewell was employed to prepare all the illustrations for the Plymouth Rock Standard. The subject for the illustrations were determined upon, in a general way, by the committee.

The work of preparing historical and descriptive copy for the Wyandotte Standard was assigned to J. H. Drevenstedt.

A. O. Shilling was employed to prepare the illustrations for the Wyandotte Standard, which are to follow as closely as practicable the subjects of the illustrations outlined for the Plymouth Rock Standard.

Homer W. Jackson was appointed editor for the committee, and to him were assigned various editorial duties, the preparation of Section I, in both Standards, also general correspondence.

Since the meeting of the committee at Buffalo, the work of preparing text and illustrations has been pushed as rapidly as the other duties of the men engaged in the work would permit, and this work is rapidly approaching completion.

Members, of course, will realize that much that has been done by way of preparation, collecting material, etc., cannot be shown in a report of this sort, but its accomplishment will greatly expedite the work yet to be done.

Progress on Plymouth Rock Standard

Section I is completed and has been submitted to the members of the committee for review.

Section II is under way and substantial progress made.

Section III is almost completed and will shortly be submitted to the members of the committee.

Section IV is well under way.

Section V can be completed in a short time after the Market Poultry and Egg Standard becomes available for use.

Professor Smith expects to be able to complete all copy for Sections II, III, and IV by the last of September. In illustrations, excellent progress has been made. A number of breeders have rendered invaluable service by placing at the disposal of Mr. Sewell, for use in preparing illustrative photographs, their best exhibition fowls or feathers from the same. This report does not go into detail in regard to this subject, as Mr. Sewell is present personally to report on his work.

Progress on Wyandotte Standard

Section I is completed and has been submitted to the individual members of the Committee for review.

Sections II and IV. These sections,

Paulding's S. C. Buff Orpingtons

My prices on exhibition, breeding birds or eggs for hatching will interest you. Write today.

Clayton Paulding, Greenville, Ill.

\$9.85 BUYS BOTH
PART OF 1 OF ROCKIES 55 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER
California Redwood. Hundreds of Dead Air Cells. Catalog free.
PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO., Box 191 Racine, Wis.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FARM

S. C. White Leghorns
R. and S. C. R. I. Red
White Rocks
None better anywhere. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Twelve firsts at three 1915 shows, also 1st pullet, cockerel, cock, pen and 4th hen at Brooklyn Show. Choice breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Horseshoe Poultry Yards, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

\$2.50 for 25 to 50 CHICK HOVER

Made of Galvanized Steel. Can be used in any box. Safe and durable. Hot water heat. All complete. Incubator book free. We make 73 different articles.



WENDELL INCUBATOR CO., Holly, Mich.

Hawkins Barred Rocks

Champions at New York, Boston, Chicago, The World's Fair, San Francisco and the World's greatest shows. EGGS from the World's best matings, one setting \$70.00, three settings \$25.00. Quality breeding birds at honest prices. Big catalogue of the champions free.

A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 30, Lancaster, Mass.

ILLINOIS PIGEON LOFTS

My Jacobins, Pouters, Fantails and Record Homers have won at the leading shows in the West. Thirty-five varieties, several hundred birds for sale. Write me your wants.

CHARLES A. BARTLING
108 E. Mason Street, Springfield, Ill.

I COULD DIE EATING RAT SNAP

says the rat—and he does! He prefers it to all other food and it is the last he eats. RAT SNAP chemically mummifies the carcass. Prevents all odors. Does not dry up, soil, decay or blow away. Not mixed with other food. Ready for instant use. Surest, quickest, safest, cleanest, most convenient and sanitary method of exterminating rats and mice.

Get rid of rats! It is economy. Buy ten big cakes prepaid, for a dollar. Send today. Protect Your Chicks and Feed Supply. MERCHANTS DRUG COMPANY, Easton, Maryland



as they are to appear in the Plymouth Rock Standard, will require only a limited amount of amending to adapt them perfectly for use in the Wyandotte Standard, hence may be considered well along toward completion.

Section III. A large portion of this section has been completed and submitted to the members of the committee for review. Mr. Drenstedt expects to be able to finish the text for this section by September 1st.

Section V. Only a limited amount of time will be required to adapt Section V of the Plymouth Rock Standard for use in the Wyandotte Standard.

Section. VI. Appendix and index. In the appendix will be presented copies of valuable documents and other matter which may not be considered desirable to include in the body of the book.

The illustrations for this book are in an advanced stage of completion. The artist, Mr. Schilling, has everywhere met with the heartiest co-operation on the part of Wyandotte breeders, who have not hesitated to furnish valuable fowls for photographing, or selected feathers for feather plates. A full report on this work will be given by Mr. Schilling.

Your committee wishes to announce that complete outlines for these two books, together with all the copy for them so far completed, and all the illustrations and feather plates prepared, are on display on the table at the right of the speaker, and every member of the Association is invited to inspect this exhibit.

It must be clear from this statement of progress that the copy for both the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Breed Standards can be placed in the hands of the printer within a few months, and the committee can then take up, during the coming year, and carry practically to completion at least two of the remaining breed Standards authorized at the San Francisco meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
HOMER W. JACKSON,
Editor for Committee.

ATTENTION LEGHORN BREEDERS

In this issue, Turtle Point Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., are advertising mated trios and pens that are bargain prices. This Farm has by far the largest and best lot of youngsters ever reared and they are compelled to dispose of a good share of their mature birds as well as several hundred youngsters before they go into winter quarters, hence the low prices quoted on stock.

This farm has been quietly building up a flock of Buff Leghorns and they have succeeded unusually well, and they are now at the point that they are in a position to offer some high quality Buffs, in both old and young at prices that will appeal to lovers of this variety. They have some especially choice March hatched youngsters that are of the quality that can make a creditable showing in any show.

In Black Leghorns, as in the past, they have the best that is bred and offer same at living prices. Black Leghorns are gaining year by year and soon they will be on an equal footing with other varieties. They have merit, and breeders are learning this fact.

R. R. Foster, the Publicity Manager of the Greater Omaha Poultry Fanciers' Association, writes: "Prominent poultrymen, the Nebraska State School of Agriculture Poultry Department, the big buyers of market birds and eggs and prominent poultry judges who are familiar with the plans that are being made, are enthusiastic over them. Full announcement will be made through the poultry press in due time. The show will be held November 27-December 2." Mr. Foster's address is 102 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

HERE! Write Your Own "Money-Back" Guarantee



On the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made. Self-feeding, self-regulating, everlasting. Broods 100

to 1000 chicks at a guaranteed cost of less than 6 cents a day. Used by over 10,000 big and little breeders. The

STANDARD COLONY BROODER PATENTED

Will do anything any other brooder will do regardless of price, and do it better. You know what a good brooder ought to be and do. Just put that on paper and our dealer or ourselves will sign it and ship the brooder on thirty days' trial. If it doesn't come up to every claim we make, you get your money back without argument.

Beware of Imitations.

AGENTS WANTED

Some good territory still open. An attractive proposition for the right man or firm.

Book of Proof—Free. Write for it or ask your dealer.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

233 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

SPECIFICATIONS.

Solid cast iron stove.
52-inch galvanized hover.
Two double-disc thermostats, tandem hitched.
Rocker furnace grates, self-cleaning and anti-clog.
Check valve hung on knife edge bearings.
Gas proof—fire proof—fool proof.
Guaranteed to burn more than 24 hours in any temperature with one coaling.
Capacity, up to 1000 chicks.

\$16⁰⁰

A Little Higher in the West
on Account of
Freight.



INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL WORK ON POULTRY BUSINESS

By John H. Robinson

(Continued from page 811)

as a whole is entitled. Understand, I do not say that all or nearly all people in educational work take this position; but enough have taken it to seriously damage the trade of many breeders. As a specific case take the effects of the exploitation of the Maine Station "bred to lay" Barred Rocks upon the demand for Barred Rocks of ordinary quality and upon the popularity of that variety especially here in New England. When I came to Massachusetts, nineteen years ago, farm flocks of this variety were very numerous and besides the well known fanciers of Barred Rocks who are still doing business there were scores of breeders of lesser fame in the fancy and a few in the utility field doing a good business. From these stocks the farmers secured the males that kept up the fair average quality that characterized their flocks, and beginners bought their foundation stocks. It was about this time or a little later, that the Maine Experiment Station began its experiments in breeding for egg production. From the time that reports on this work were first published, it was manifest that they were having the effect of creating the impression that Barred Rocks from the Maine Station stock were entirely dependable as breeders of heavy layers and that Barred Rocks from other sources were not—and this in spite of the fact that the records then published did not show for the stock, any superiority in egg production. It was enough for most of those who became interested in the work that the reports from the station claimed that laying capacity was being systematically developed and increased, and that to some extent males from this stock were being sold to those who desired them. As I recall the circumstances very few—if any—birds were sold from the experiment station except to the residents of Maine. I do not know how many were distributed in that state or whether all the Maine people who wanted stock from the station got it. I do know that many of the people in my vicinity and many of my correspondents, wanting some of this stock and not being able to get it at that time, thought that it was useless for them to attempt to improve their egg production by any other stock and could not be persuaded that any other stock would serve their purpose.

Apparently, as a result of this demand the professor then in charge of the Maine experiments, established quite a large stock of Barred Rocks, from the station, on a farm in the same vicinity and sold stock and eggs from this farm to meet the demand which the reports of the experiments had developed. It might be instructive in more ways than one to give the history of that farm, but for the purpose of this article it is sufficient to note that the pronounced decline of interest in the Barred Rock among farmers and market poultrymen came at this period, and was at least

in part, due to the method the Maine Station used to exploit its own work.

We pass now to the inauguration of laying competitions in this country five years ago. Was it merely a coincidence that the depression in the poultry business followed so closely the publicity given to those competitions, to the reasons alleged for holding them, and to the uses made of them by certain persons and papers to discredit, before the public, the breeders of Standard poultry? It would be absurd for anyone professing to be even commonly well informed in poultry affairs to attribute the depression in poultry business entirely to such causes. It seems to me equally absurd to ignore them, or to fail to credit them with the full effects that they are capable of producing.

One of the prime reasons advanced for holding laying competitions was that it was necessary to determine in competition, under official supervision, what breeds and strains possessed laying capacity in the measure desired by those seeking to get the largest possible returns from hens kept for egg production. To put it another way, a laying contest provided a way for the poultry experts in public positions to give the section of the public constantly importing them for such information, the names of some breeders worthy of their recommendation without personally discriminating between breeders. Considering this only in its relations to the trade in breeding stock and eggs, it is plain that unless a competition is conducted on a very large scale and the work is in charge of men of such skill in handling the various types of fowls for egg production that pens of every breed and variety will do the best of which they are capable, and unless all competing pens are well matured at the start and equally well handled throughout the period of the competition, the prizes will go to those types and breeds that are easiest to keep in laying condition and to those breeders who, either by good judgment or good luck, had their hens ready to lay from the beginning of the contest.

When the two first laying contests in this country were announced the breeders of Standard-bred stock generally received the announcements with indifference as something that did not particularly concern them. They took the posi-

tion that if poultry keepers especially interested in breeding for egg production, wanted laying contests as a means of deciding the relative merits of their stock and comparing their skill as breeders and growers of poultry, laying contests would be good things for utility interests and consequently for poultry interests generally. They did not anticipate that the laying contests could or would be used to prejudice novices against all stock that is bred with regard to Standard requirements and to injure every breeder, except the few engaging in laying contests who were conspicuously successful. They could not foresee that the laying competitions as planned, conducted and reported would both mislead the public on some points which, to the experienced poultry keeper seem too plain to require explanation, and would afford to various elements and interests hostile to "the fancy", a welcome opportunity to stir up feeling against "fanciers"—which term they applied to all who give



IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable price.

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft", GUILFORD, CONN.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

BOSTON WINNERS

Best Single Winner Egg Record at Storrs Egg Contest, 1914-15. Breeding or show stock.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS.

IDEALIZE YOUR FLOCK

Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest

shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention, lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.

F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Maine

JACOBUS CAMPINES "GOLDEN & SILVER"



At each of the last two Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Shows I won more firsts than all my competitors. February, 1915, seven firsts; January, 1916, six firsts. That is I won thirteen out of a possible twenty firsts. Let me start you right as I have others. Egg prices now one-half.

M. R. JACOBUS, Box 3-W, Ridgefield, N. J.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Annual summer sale of breeders. Bargain list free. Early chicks for the early shows.

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM.

BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS S. C. W. AND B. LEGHORNS

RIVERDALE, N. J.

BUFF ROCKS—CHAMPIONS

World's Fair first prize winners, also Madison Square Garden, New York, 1916.

C. R. BAKER, Box W, ABILENE, KANSAS

A Wonderful Achievement With Columbian Wyandottes

In the two most remarkable classes of Columbian Wyandottes ever shown my birds practically made a clean sweep, viz: At New York State Fair and New York Palace Show. These winnings were:

Syracuse—2nd and 4th cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.

Palace—1st cockerel in a class of 23; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, pullet in a class of 25, 1st pen in a class of 8, 3rd hen in a class of 13.

I won the Wilburtha Championship Challenge Cup which represents the Championship for the year in this variety.

No such winnings were ever made by any other Columbian Wyandotte breeder. My birds are beyond comparison and I have a large selection in young stock to sell. Yards are mated. Mating list ready January 20th.

Chas. D. Cleveland, Sunnybrook Farm, Box W, Eatontow, N. J.

consideration to the Standard requirements in breeding.

To most breeders of improved poultry the suggestion that so much latent animosity toward them existed would, a few years ago, have seemed very far-fetched, and I think that most of those who have seen and felt something of its effects in the last four years are still at a loss to account for it. That is not at all difficult if you consider two things: First, that this country is full of novices and ex-novices in poultry keeping who have or think that they have, a grievance against some breeder of Standard poultry; second, that the easiest way for a writer or an editor to curry favor with people in that mood is by attacking "the fancy" and maligning "fanciers", as was systematically done in some agricultural papers and in newspapers, exploiting the laying competitions. Such views were widely reflected in the agricultural and daily press and even influenced some poultry papers.

It is a matter of common knowledge among skilled poultrymen who have had experience with a number of varieties of fowls, that extraordinary egg production depends mostly upon constitution and condition, and that with rare exceptions the well-developed, vigorous and thrifty hens of all varieties, breeds and kinds will make big records when a skilled poultryman handles them with that end in view, and that hens of this character in the lighter and more active breeds often lay remarkably, in the hands of novices who give them careful and regular attention. It is also a matter of common knowledge among poultrymen that very often, without special effort on the part of the poultryman, a pen or a small flock of fowls gives an extraordinary production and if not disturbed, may continue to do so much longer than a year. Hence to poultrymen who really understand their business, there was nothing very remarkable in the big records that were secured at laying contests by giving the hens several times as much attention as the poultryman—the man who makes his living from poultry—finds it profitable to give hens kept for market egg production. Naturally breeders of poultry who knew these things were not slow to claim that their stock was just as good for egg production as the stocks that were winning in the competitions. But the exploiters of the competitions either ignored these claims as "unofficial", or virtually charged that they were falsified and inflated, and asserted that the fact that a breeder declined to take part in a laying competition was "prima facie" evidence that his claims of heavy laying for his stock were not well-founded.

Now as has been stated, there are many people in the country more or less interested in poultry who are prepared to believe all that is unfavorable to persons described as fanciers, and the effects of such campaigning against fanciers as was generated by the laying contests upon those people and upon the multitudes of other novices who may be influenced by them, are widely damaging to the poultry trade. As in the case of the selling of its own stock by an experiment station, it is not so much the

amount of business that goes to the winners of competitions that hurts the business generally as it is the suspicion cast or allowed to rest upon all those in the trade who are not in possession of an extraordinary record, duly certified by the manager of a laying competition conducted under the auspices of a state experiment station. After it became apparent that the laying competitions at Storrs, Conn., and at Mountain Grove, Mo., were having results inimical to the interests of the breeders of Standard poultry, some efforts were made by those in charge of these competitions to counteract such effects, but so far the principal service of such efforts is to show the public that the experiment station men do not want to be counted among the enemies of "the fancy."

The two competitions mentioned and the one conducted under the auspices of the Philadelphia North American for a year at a private farm and then at the Delaware Experiment Station (since the authorities at Storrs gave up the North American's patronage) have been chiefly responsible for whatever damage laying contests in America have done to poultry business. What few other contests have been held have been so overshadowed by these that they have received little publicity and so could have little influence. What concerns us about them is that they are evidence of the disposition of experiment station workers to use this method of meeting the demand that an experiment station give people particular information and advice in buying poultry for stock purposes. In New Jersey and in Washington competitions are to be held this coming year, along what are considered more advanced lines, the idea apparently being to avoid as far as possible some things in the earlier competitions to which objections are made, and to secure more extensive data upon egg production and breeding. In New York a few years ago an effort was made to inaugurate a test of stock for breeders of the state without the competitive features and the publicity for advertising purposes, but the breeders did not warm up to it. In Canada it is proposed that experiment stations and farms shall engage in breeding stock to be sold to farmers for the improvement of their flocks along "utility" lines. I would not say positively but I am under the impression that this work has been started at the Ontario Station.

Whatever form government certification of the merit of poultry stock may take, the effect will always be to benefit a few breeds and a few breeders and in doing so to injure all others and the industry at large, for the free and full development of the poultry industry depends, first of all, upon a widely distributed trade in breeding stock of all kinds and qualities, and that depends upon preserving among buyers, the general confidence in breeders which, on the whole, the breeders deserve. For an experiment station or a state department to furnish breeding stock of common varieties to farmers or to conduct a laying contest under conditions which impair confidence in all who do not participate in it, and many who do, is to my mind an entirely unwarranted interference

with business. Leaving questions of right and wrong out of account the only justification for such measures would be that they would benefit the community as a whole. Even then they could be justified only for the period in which the desired results could not be obtained by individual initiative and private enterprise. Their power to do good in such ways is very small in comparison with their power to do harm. It is no more the province of an agricultural college, experiment station, or department, to tell people where to buy poultry than to



"SEAL" LEG BAND
Lane's Famous Automatic Lock
No tools; Can't get off. Aluminum all sizes. Numbers to suit: 100-\$1.00; 50-60c; 25-35c; 12-20c. Sample free.
Indiana Specialty Mfg. Co.
Angola, Ind.

DEER'S QUALITY WHITE ROCKS

Some extra nice young stock ready for the Fall Fairs and Shows. Write your wants.

F. L. DEER, R. R. 1. FRANKLIN, INDIANA

WHITE ORPINGTONS

Eggs, Chicks and Fowls at HALF PRICE
During June, July and August.

E. W. PHILO, 18 Clover St., ELMIRA, N. Y.

ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

During June, July and August, we are offering special bargains in stock and eggs.

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S. C. W. LEHORNS AND S. C. R. I. REDS

A Few Barron Leghorns

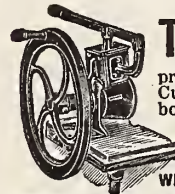
Our bargain sale of breeders is now on. Cocks, hens, pullets and cockerels.

EAGLE BAY FARM, F. A. House, Supt., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using
Succulenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-17, Newark, N. J.



This BoneCutter

produces filled egg baskets. Cuts fast and easy. Green bone, scraps from table, vegetables, scrap cake. Always ready for use.
Send for catalog.

WILSON BROS., Box 10, EASTON, PA.

REMOVE THE DRONES

Increase your profits by using the

Sigler Automatic Trap-Nest

all metal, reliable, fully guaranteed. Lasts for ever. Printed matter and description on request.

SIGLER AUTOMATIC TRAP - NEST
North Lansing, N. Y.

WANTED FREIGHT OR EXPRESS WANTED

WHITE EGGS BROWN

Return Day of Arrival—No Commission

ALEX. MERSEL,

191 Duane St., New York

Ref.:—Broadway Trust Co., Chatham, and Phoenix Nat. Bank, all N. Y. commission agencies.

tell them where to buy shoes. There is no more reason for such public institutions to produce poultry stock to sell in competition with citizens engaged in that line of work than to go into any other line of production for commercial purposes.

There is another matter in which the attitude of a few experiment stations has been very damaging to poultry business. I refer to the "white diarrhea scare", as it is sometimes called. While it is not possible to demonstrate it as a fact, my opinion is that the campaigns of the experiment stations at Storrs, Conn., and Amherst, Mass., against this disease have done more to check poultry production in New England than all other causes combined. These campaigns have led thousands of people here to believe that the stock throughout this section is affected with germs of bacillary white diarrhea to such an extent that the person who buys stock, or eggs from stock not known to be absolutely free from such germs, is taking extraordinary risks, and that when once a flock becomes at all infected with these germs the only safe course to pursue is to kill it all, thoroughly disinfect the premises and start afresh with stock guaranteed free from this particular "deadly" parasite. The attitude of the stations in this matter seems to be determined by a distorted view of the conditions and a lack of appreciation of the fact that good poultry practice is the only practical means of dealing with such troubles. I do not want to take space here to go at length into the case. I will only say that troubles called white diarrhea are not found here to an alarming extent; that most of them occur on plants where sanitary conditions are not good or the care is very indifferent and that most of the cases referred to by poultry keepers as "white diarrhea" in chicks are due to stale and mouldy feeds and to wrong temperatures in brooding.

What concerns us in this article is that after having injured business by grossly exaggerating the prevalence of this disease, the experiment stations proceeded on the same principle as in the laying competitions, to inaugurate a system of examination of stock with a view to meeting the demand for information as to where stock free from the disease germs could be procured. I do not think that their certificates are doing much to bring back business, for it will take a long time to educate the buyers to buy the stock they certify. It is a lot easier to discourage beginners and turn them away from poultry keeping by filling their hearts with the fear of epidemics than it is to get those who take no stock in the stories about the prevalence of white diarrhea, to give their patronage to those whose stock is certified free from it.

There is still another way in which the educational movement has an unfavorable effect upon business. The free distribution of bulletins and circulars, supposed to be essentially adapted to the conditions in the state served, furnishes to a large proportion of those slightly interested in poultry, an amount and kind of information which will not meet their needs as they appear and help

many to get creditable results, but information abbreviated, as most government literature is for popular use and separated from general discussions of poultry matters and from advertising, has little effect either upon the development of wider interest or the development of trade. So when a great many beginners are relying upon government and station bulletins for information and paying little attention to the poultry press, it has a marked tendency to reduce business in many ways.

While the advertising function of the poultry press is sometimes overworked and abused, it is fully as important in the promotion of poultry interests as the function of giving "pure" reading matter. The reading columns of a poultry paper present, as there is occasion or opportunity, information of all kinds upon every phase of the subject. The general policy of editors is to present, as far as is practical, new ideas, new methods, new treatments of old subjects, and to avoid repetition or reiteration. The reading columns spread before the reader an almost endless variety from which to select to suit himself. The advertising columns furnish the repetition and reiteration that are required to focus the attention of readers upon salient features in poultry affairs associated with trade, and developments due to trade movements. If an editor in the reading columns states once, or two or three times, that interest in a certain variety is very active, and gives some reason for it, that is about as far as he can go. If a new brooder is placed on sale he may give it now and then a commendatory notice from his impartial point of view. But on that amount of publicity the best variety in existence would never gain popularity, nor would the best brooder that could be devised sell well.

It is customary to say that the article of a general character relating to a line of things advertised, and the reading notice referring to a particular advertiser, reinforce the advertising. It is just as true—though we seldom think of it in that way—that the advertising in a poultry paper reinforces at many points the views expressed in the reading columns. The enthusiasm and persistence of the advertiser announcing what he has to sell, repeating his announcement month after month and year after year, attract and hold the attention of most readers, and especially of beginners, as nothing else will. In the great majority of cases it takes all the

encouragement that editors and contributors give, and all the persuasion of many advertisements to induce the novice to take the successive steps that precede a deep and permanent interest in poultry. Remove all these other influences and leave the beginner wholly to the influence of bulletins and you will find that only a few beginners to whom the educational bulletin is especially suited will stick to poultry keeping as long as does the average beginner who depends upon poultry papers.

Directly and indirectly, beginners have been brought more and more from the influence of the poultry press and under the influence of the educators and investigators, and this process has been going on very rapidly during the last five or six years. I would not undertake to estimate the extent to which it has af-

**Leon C. Bennett Breeder of
BLUE ANDALUSIANS and S. C. REDS**
A few cocks and cockerels of each variety for sale at reasonable prices.

LEON C. BENNETT, EUCLID, N. Y.

McCONNELL'S S.C. BLACK MINORCAS
America's most famous trapnested egg producing and exhibition strain. Winners at America's largest shows. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. 1916 sales list out June 15th.

J. V. McConnell, Box 27-G, Garden Grove, Calif. U. S. A.

Schneller's Partridge Rocks

Eggs that will hatch, \$3 and \$5 per setting.

HERMAN J. SCHNELLER, R. D. 2, BETHLEHEM, PA

YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

Won the Diamond Special for Best display at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1914. They are the kind you have long been looking for. Write me **JOHN W. YANT, Route 24, CANTON, OHIO**

Andrews' White Wyandottes

Win great victory at Boston, 1916. Best Display. Eggs for hatching from matings headed by all these winners. Send for mating list.

J. W. ANDREWS, Box W, DIGTTON, MASS

ROUPIDE—For roup and colds in chickens. One application usually enough. 50 cents postpaid.

LICIDE—For lice on poultry. Used twice yearly. 50 cent tube enough for 200 hens.

Gentlemen:

I have used both Roupide and Licide with fine success, and recommend them as the best on the market. Your Roupide will cure a cold in 24 hours.

Wm. B. Whitney, Marlborough, N. Y.

Circular free.

LICIDE SUPPLY COMPANY, BEDFORD, PA.

OYSTER SHELL

100 lbs. 50 cents, 500 lbs. or over 40 cents hundred. These shells are baked, ground and screened. Special prices in car lots, Samples on request.

**United Sales Company, Norfolk, Va.
PRODUCE BLDG,**

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Prove their superior quality by winning at the great Cleveland Show, January 3-5, 1916: 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel, 1-4-5 pullet, 1-2 pen. This grand winning on male birds proves conclusively where to purchase new males for either exhibition or breeding purposes.

Hundreds of Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds

Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets fit to put into any breeding pen. Birds of standard weight, grand type, excellent color and fine head points. In fact birds of that high quality that have made Puritans famous throughout all America. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free 1916 Sales List.

BESUDEN BROS. Box 2-W, Evanston Station, CINCINNATI, OHIO



Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs—greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO.

Box 355

MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How

fecting the poultry business. I know of no way of doing so, when this must be considered in connection with so many other more plainly adverse influences. But it seems quite plain to me that the continued indefinite extension of the effort to give popular instruction in poultry culture through government bulletins would eventually bring the industry to a worse state than ever before. I do not anticipate that this will ever happen because, when educational methods unfavorably affect business, they can continue only until the results are plainly recognized and steps can be taken to protect business interests.

To the present time the educational movement has proceeded somewhat spontaneously along the easiest lines of progress. Educational policies have been determined more with regard to the approval of laymen, novices and near-poultrymen who expected impossible things from them, than with a view to a permanent adjustment to other agencies or the promotion of poultry interests. That was perhaps natural and inevitable when so large a proportion of those going into educational work were novices in practical poultry culture. But as time passes these men are becoming better acquainted with the industry in all its aspects, their views enlarge, their judgment matures, and their attitude upon many questions changes. Add to this that the more expert and professional section of poultrymen shows a constantly increasing interest in educational and experimental work, and I think it may be safely predicted that in the general reorganization of the industry now slowly proceeding the educational movement will soon undergo some radical changes.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR JUDGES

By Grant M. Curtis

(Continued on page 814)

nected with this project must be well done and thoroughly performed if the object sought is to be achieved. The committee that will have charge of this work consists of five well-known members of the association, as follows: E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the association; chairman; Arthur C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Russell, Oakland, Calif.; W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., Can., and Harold A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.

These same five men form the present Standing Committee on Standards and as such they are handling the work of getting out the first two Separate Breed Standards—those to be devoted to the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. In the Breed Standard work they have the assistance of J. H. Drevenstedt and others.

It is to be hoped that this latest method of granting licenses to judges will be successful. Personally, we doubt if the plan will work out favorably under present arrangements. The same difficulty exists here that has been met in other A. P. A. matters. Committee work is hard to manage at best and the members of this Standing Committee on Standards were not selected with any

thought of their being called on to act as an examining board to pass on applications for judges' licenses. Only three judges are found on the committee, Messrs. Smith, Russell and Graham. Of these three only Mr. Russell can be referred to as professional. The other two men judge only occasionally. They do not make a practice of traveling over the country, either the United States or Canada, filling judges' engagements; therefore, only a few applicants could come before them, respectively.

The work of examining applicants for judges' licenses is materially different from that connected with preparing copy and deciding on illustrations for Separate Breed Standards. For that reason alone this work should have been assigned to some other committee—to a committee the membership of which would have been chosen or appointed for the specific work of passing on applications for licenses. Such a committee could readily have been appointed to act as the committee on "Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges."

However, the whole matter is now in the hands of President Richards, who unquestionably will proceed to do the best he can in the circumstances. There is a strong demand at present for more efficient work along this line, also for an improvement in the ability of judges who secure licenses and the chances are that next August, at the forty-second annual convention of A. P. A., President Richards or some one else will propose an elaboration of the McClaskey amendment so that it will be easier to understand and more successful in practice.


At the Ohio State Fair held in Columbus, August 28 to September 1st, U. R. Fisel's well known White Rocks made a sensational winning. On ten entries Mr. Fisel's birds were awarded 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pul-

let, 1st old pen, 1st young pen, a grand total of six firsts and four second prizes. In other words Mr. Fisel won every prize that he competed for. Mr. Fisel is one of the largest specialty breeders in the world. His White Rocks have been successful not only in the United States and Canada, but in England and in the poultry shows of many foreign countries. He is prepared for the season's trade with the finest lot of young and old stock he has ever offered to the buying public. Readers should send to him for his printed matter and information. Address: U. R. Fisel, Box B, Hope, Ind.

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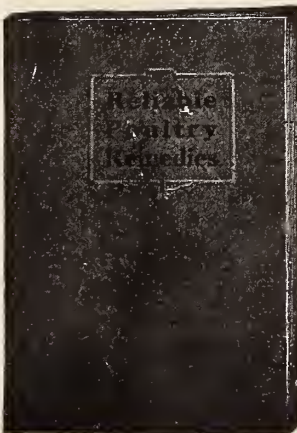
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THE GREAT NEW YORK STATE FAIR

By William C. Denny, Editor

(Continued from page 813)

experts at the show declared that the equal of the first and second prize hens have never been exhibited at any fall or winter show in the land and exceptional quality was contained in the other classes of this variety. In discussing White Orpingtons with Frank H. Davey, superintendent, who had charge of the Owen Farms' exhibit at the state fair, he said that trade in White Orpingtons was picking up that he believed this was due to the great improvement that had been made in standard qualities, principally in the color of the males. Said Mr. Davey, "Brassy backs in males undoubtedly discouraged many who formerly bred White Orpingtons and was the cause of their giving up this variety. We are now getting males that are practically as white as White Plymouth Rocks. Our second and fifth cocks at this show never showed a brassy feather during the breeding season and they have run out in the snow and rain".

In stating that the Leghorns and Orpingtons were leaders, it must not be inferred that these varieties far outclassed the others in numbers and quality, for the show was particularly well balanced, and the above named varieties were closely followed by others. For instance, of Buttercups there were 68 single entries and 14 pens; 60 S. C. Ancona single entries and 10 pens; 50 White Rock single entries and 8 pens; 51 S. C. Buff Leghorn entries and 11 pens.

Twenty-seven Judges

The list of judges at the state fair has kept pace with the rest of the poultry department. Superintendent Manning believes that one of the best ways to make a show a success is to appoint judges that are popular and who possess the confidence of exhibitors. Judging by results his opinion is correct. This year the number of judges was considerably increased and the appointments totaled twenty-seven including two pigeon judges, one pet stock judge and the judge of eggs and market poultry. Many of the country's best known judges were included in the list. They were, with appointments, as follows:

W. B. Atherton, Boston Mass.—White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Polish.
R. N. Barnum, Lime Rock, Conn.—Buff and Black Orpingtons.
F. G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa.—Black and White Langshans, Pit Games.
Newton Cosh, Vineland, N. J.—Barred Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Charles D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.—Silver Penciled and Columbian Rocks, Partridge, Golden and Silver Penciled Wyandottes.
M. L. Chapman, Trenton Jct., N. J.—Campines.
J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.—S. C. Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs.
James Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.—Game Bantams.
L. D. Howell, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Buff Wyandottes, Javas, Houdans.
H. B. Hark, Glendale, Ohio—Partridge Rocks.
W. O. Hobbs, South Plainfield, N. J.—S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons.
W. O. Jennings, Buffalo, N. Y.—R. C. Brown and Black Leghorns, Silkies, Seabright, Rose Comb and Japanese Bantams, Pheasants, Jubilee Orpingtons.
J. D. Jaquins, Watervliet, N. Y.—Standard Games, LaFleche, Creve Coeurs, Frizzles.

W. G. Minnich, Carlisle, Pa.—Waterfowl.
Mrs. W. P. Masten, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Black Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Lakenvelders, Silver Leghorns.
H. P. Phelps, Syracuse, N. Y.—Pet Stock.
Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio—Anconas, Buttercups, Sussex, Faverolles.
Irving Rice, Cortland, N. Y.—White Leghorns.
Len Rawnsley, Columbus, Ohio—Dark, White and White Laced Red Cornish, Pigeons.
Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.—Eggs.
H. P. Schwab, Rochester, N. Y.—White and Buff Rocks.
A. O. Schilling, Buffalo, N. Y.—S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Andalusians, Booted, Brahma, Cochins, and Polish Bantams.
W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y.—Silver Wyandottes.
W. J. Stanton, New York City—Pet Stock, Pigeons.
Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio—Buckeyes, Red Caps, Turkeys, Guineas.
E. B. Ulrich, Reading, Pa.—Pigeons.
George W. Reed, East Lee, Mass.—Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Dominiques, Blue Orpingtons.

On the whole the judging was well done. Of course, there were disappointed exhibitors, but was there ever a poultry show where there were none?

One of the most encouraging features of the fair was the better feeling over business prospects. Without exception poultry breeders reported better business during the past season than a year ago. They furthermore stated that inquiries were more numerous, that buyers were willing to pay better prices and that they had booked more orders for future delivery. Some breeders felt concerned over the prospects of having to pay more for grain, but others said that this would be offset by the increased prices that were being paid for market poultry and eggs.

According to the monthly report of the United States Department of Agriculture, there is a material shortage of eggs in cold storage. On September 11th., the department reported that there was 10.9 per cent less on September 1st than August 1st.; that the total number of cases in storage this year was 4,590,688 as compared with 5,682,950 the same date last year, a decrease of 1,092,262 cases or 19.2 per cent. That this shortage will affect egg prices goes without saying, so if poultrymen should be obliged to pay more for grain, they are going to receive more for what they have to sell.

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The Classes

Barred Plymouth Rocks were not as numerous as usual, but interest in the competition was increased because of a California entry that was a consistent winner in all of the classes. With the exception of the California birds, the young stock was not as well developed.

White Plymouth Rocks were probably the best class of this variety ever brought out at a fall show. There were 50 single entries and 8 pens. Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., and Wilburtha Poultry Farm, 32 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J., were the principal winners.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms exhibited only four hens, on which they won 1st, 2nd and 4th. The winner was in perfect condition, in fact she was remarkable for this time of the year. Every feather was fully grown, she was snow-white and she had correct Plymouth Rock type. A remarkable thing about this hen is that though five years old she was as trim and clean cut as a pullet. She was champion female at the

club meet at Pittsburgh two years ago.

Owen Farms won 1st, 2nd and 3rd cocks; 3rd hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerels; 1, 2 and 4 pullets; 1 and 2 pens, all firsts excepting one. This string was in keeping with the high quality of Owen Farms White Rocks. The winning cock-

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erels and pullets were well developed and shown in the pink of condition. There was very little difference between first and second pen both being well put together, second (an old pen) losing to first (a young pen) because the birds were not through the moult.

Theo. L. Poole, Dewitt, N. Y., made a small entry and won 4th in a class of eight pens. White Rocks are a side line with Mr. Poole, but he makes a success of it and each year raises several hundred head. He is offering some choice young and old stock for sale.

Buff Plymouth Rocks have usually been a feature class at the N. Y. state fair and this year was no exception. There were 47 single birds and 9 pens. It was a strong class in both quality and numbers and the prizes were quite evenly divided between several keen fanciers of these beautiful birds.

The Partridge Rock class was well filled. This variety seems to be growing quite rapidly in popularity. G. S. Buxton, Bellows Falls, Vt., won 1 cock; 1 hen; 1 cockerel; 4 pullet; 1 pen, in fact Mr. Buxton won on every bird he exhibited. He was unfortunate in losing one of his male birds, while another went astray on the road. Mr. Buxton has some choice young stock to sell and will quote attractive prices to intending purchasers.

The Columbian Plymouth Rock class brought out a good sized entry for this variety—40 singles and 5 pens. Wilburtha Poultry Farm landed most of the honors in this class, including all five

firsts. The true Plymouth Rock type shown in the winners was very noticeable. There was nothing bordering on Wyandotte shape.

Silver and Golden Wyandottes brought out well filled classes and there was some especially good quality in both varieties.

Poultrymen have grown accustomed to seeing high class White Wyandottes at Syracuse of a quality that matches the best shown at Madison Square Garden and Boston. No one breeder is as responsible for this situation as John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., breeder and exhibitor of the "Regal" strain. For eleven years Mr. Martin has been a large exhibitor of White Wyandottes at Syracuse and for eleven years in succession he has carried off the White Wyandotte special for best display. This year Mr. Martin again added to the quality reputation of his birds by winning for the second time in succession the W. H. Manning cup for best ten birds of one variety in the entire show. Mr. Martin won this special a year ago in competition with over nine thousand birds, and this year's win in competition with over six thousand birds makes him permanent winner of the trophy.

Many breeders have battled with Mr. Martin for show room honors at Syracuse, but he has managed to withstand the attack year in and year out under a long list of judges. It will probably be interesting to the reader to know that during the last four years, four different judges have placed the awards on White Wyandottes, namely J. H. Drevstedt,

Chas. D. Cleveland, W. B. Atherton, and Louis P. Graham, so no one can say that Mr. Martin is able to show a line of birds that will simply please one judge; they please all comers for they are of apparent excellence.

Mr. Martin had a number of star birds in his class, but first cockerel appealed to us most. This bird was well matured being of Standard weight or slightly above, and he was well rounded with smooth and rather close feathering. There was nothing that indicated too much buff or Cochin feathering. The Martin entries won 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cocks; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hens; 1, 3, 4 and 5 cockerels; 5 pullet; 1, 4, 5 pens. Mr. Martin is well prepared for the season's trade with several thousand youngsters. He makes a specialty of furnishing exhibition birds and there is no order too big for him to handle.

To G. Arthur Bouck, manager of Fernbrook Farm, Menands Road, Albany, N. Y., belongs the credit of winning against Mr. Martin's fine birds, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets on four entries in the pullet class. These pullets were typical Wyandottes, were well matured and shown in excellent condition. Mr. Bouck's entries also won 2nd and 3rd pen in a class of seven.

Quality in the Partridge Wyandotte class was added to by a strong entry from Sheffield Farm, H. B. Hark, manager, Glendale, Ohio. In a class of 33 single birds and 7 pens, with twelve entries in the single classes and four entries in the pen classes, they won 1, 2

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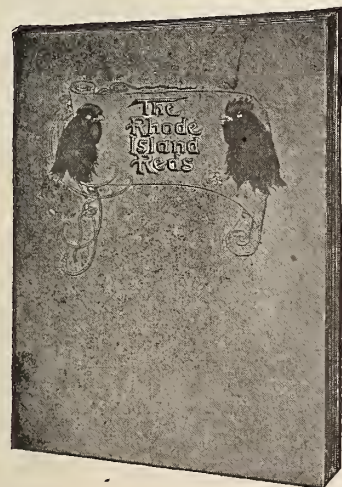
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CONTRIBUTORS

The contributors to this book are the acknowledged leading breeders and judges of the country. They include such men as Tompkins, Harris, Almy, Buschmann, Sibley, Rich, Miles, Harrison, Kauffmann & Windheim, Burleigh, Crowther, Coulter, Coe, Scott, Carver, Ricksecker, Smith, Hartley, Coffin, Dennis, Clarke, Drevstedt and Denny.



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and 3 cocks; 1, 2 and 3 hens; 1, 2 and 3 cockerels; 1, 2 and 3 pullets; 1, 2, 3 and 5 pens. Sheffield Farm calls theirs the "Premier" strain and premier it is when their winnings at the leading eastern and western shows are taken into consideration. They are undoubtedly the largest breeders of Partridge Wyandottes in the land and Mr. Hark advised us at Syracuse that he had never been better prepared to furnish exhibition and breeding stock than at the present time.

The Columbian Wyandotte displays included 40 singles and 6 pens. Such well known experts as D. Lincoln Orr and Chas. D. Cleveland declared it one of the strongest quality classes that has ever been shown. The adult birds were in good feather the time of the year being considered, while the young stock was well developed and teeming with quality. In this strong class Levi Ayres of Granville, N. Y., won 2 cock; 1, 4 hens; 3, 5 cockerels; 3, 4 pullets; 2, 5 pens. The pullets in the second pen matched well and were remarkable for their pure white backs and bodies. Hackles as well as wings and tail were an intense deep black. The cockerel in this pen was not as well matured as the male at the head of the winning pen, otherwise it was a very close contest for the blue. Mr. Ayres advised us that he had had a splendid hatching season and had succeeded in raising 95 per cent of his chicks. He now has about 500 head of youngsters to select from and can fill orders for the very finest exhibition birds as well as dependable breeding stock. His first prize hen was fine in type, being broad with a well rounded breast and a good cushion. Surface color was good with remarkable black markings, the black being very positive without any tinge of brown. Wings were exceptionally good, being the equal of wings that would be called excellent in a fine cockerel. 1st and 4th hens were full sisters and 3rd prize cockerel was a son of the 4th hen. Mr. Ayres had on display a dozen rich brown handsome eggs that we would judge weighed thirty ounces. He has elected to produce a brown egg strain and the display shows he is meeting with success.

Among the star birds of the entire show were the first prize Columbian Wyandotte cockerel and pullet. These were shown by Wilburtha Poultry Farm whose winning in this class was 1, 3 pens; 1 pullet; 1, 3 cockerels; 5 hen; 3, 4 cocks. D. J. Keyler who has charge of the Columbian Rocks and Wyandottes at Wilburtha reported that his best Columbian Wyandotte hen had been lost on the road and that with the exception of a pullet, all of their Columbian entries had been placed and all the Columbian Rock entries with the exception of one pullet. It is not often that those who admire Columbians have had the privilege of seeing two birds as good as Wilburtha's first prize Columbian Wyandotte cockerel and pullet. Not only were they typical Wyandottes and well developed, but in color they were the equal of the best Columbian Wyandottes that have been shown. Mr. Keyler stated that there was a steady demand for both Columbian Rocks and Wyandottes, that he believed this was due to the general awakening that these varieties have great merit both for the fancier and market poultryman. He further stated

that he thought the improved color that is now being found in the best specimens was doing much to add to the popularity of both varieties. He mentioned that in their own birds the King Ermine line was a positively stay-white line and that the males of this line had a silvery white lustre that never colored.

Seth W. Morton, of Albany, N. Y., who of late years has done more to help Javas than any one else, was a big winner in the classes in which he exhibited. Mr. Morton's entries of Black Javas won 1, 2 hens; 1, 2 cockerels; 1, 3 pullets; 2 pen. On Mottled Javas he won 1 cock; Mr. Morton is secretary of the American Java Association and will be glad to correspond with persons who are interested in either variety.

Including the birds in the pens, S. C. Rhode Island Reds formed the largest class at Syracuse. There were 80 single entries and 12 pens. Among the successful exhibitors were Houck, and Alt, Buffalo, N. Y. Henry W. Alt, of the firm, was at the fair all the week and reported some good sales. On three entries in the pen class Houck & Alt won 1st, 2nd and 4th. They also won 3 cockerel; 3 hen; 5 cock; \$20.00 gold special for best display; gold special for most points on pens and the New York State Rhode Island Red Club-cup for best display of Reds. In all they won six awards on ten entries, and it was the fourth year in succession that they won first pen. They made a single entry in the R. C. Red class and won 4th pullet.

At Toronto the week previous to the Syracuse Fair, they won 4, 5 cocks; 1, 2 hens; 1, 2, 4 cockerels; 1, 2 pullets. On two entries in R. C. Reds, 1st cockerel and 2nd pullet—eleven regular awards on eleven entries. With the exception of the Rose Comb pullet, none of the birds exhibited at Toronto were at Syracuse. Mr. Alt reported the best selling season they had ever had. He furthermore stated that while they had raised one thousand head this year, they would sell every fowl that they could spare earlier in the season than usual, according to the present outlook.

China Hanchett, Verona, N. Y., who for years has been among the successful exhibitors of Rhode Island Reds at Syracuse Fair, New York Palace show and other prominent eastern exhibitions, made eight entries and won 3 cock; 2 hen; 2, 5 cockerels; 4 pullet; 5 pen. A prize on every entry excepting two, considering the competition, is a strong testimonial for the quality of his birds. He also made two entries in the R. C. Red pullet classes and won 2nd and 5th pullet in a class of twenty-one. Mr. Hanchett is not a new comer in the poultry business. He has been breeding Reds for several years during which time he has been an advertiser in American Poultry World and we have yet to receive the first complaint in regard to him or his business methods. Mr. Hanchett is well prepared with stock for the coming season's trade and will be glad to quote prices and send description to those who are interested.

Harvey C. Wood of Bound Brook, N. J., the general Secretary of the American Light Brahma Club had some birds entered. Mr. Wood is looking for a record breaking exhibit at the club show that is to be held at Boston in January.

Frank H. Davey, superintendent of

Owen Farms was wearing a broad smile after the awards in the White Leghorn class were made. Owen Farms did not show cockerels, but in the other classes won 1, 3 pens; 1, 3 hens; 4, 5 pullets; 5 cock. Their entries were shown in the splendid condition that has made Owen Farms' exhibits note-worthy. Every bird was in splendid health with every feather in the right place. White Leghorns are favorites with the owner, Maurice F. Delano, and with Superintendent Davey, both of whom have had years of experience in producing high class specimens of this breed so that their success in producing so many winners in a variety in which there is such keen competition is not unexpected. Owen Farms White Leghorns have won not only at Syracuse, but at Boston and the New York Palace Show as well.

Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., is one of the best known exhibitors of R. C. White Leghorns. He has been a prominent winner with this variety at eastern and central western shows. At Syracuse this year Mr. Perry won 1, 3 cocks; 3 hen; 4 cockerel; 4, 5 pens. His entries showed uniformity of type, with heads with low set combs and good style. In addition to R. C. White Leghorns, Mr. Perry was a strong winner in the colored Muscovy Duck class winning 1 old duck; 1, 3 young drakes; 1, 2 young ducks. Mr. Perry makes a specialty of Colored Muscovys, also Runner ducks and Embden geese.

Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns brought out good sized classes. The competition was quite keen.

L. E. Merinew, Marathon, N. Y., has earned a reputation as a successful breeder of Buff Leghorns that is country wide. Mr. Merihew was a prominent winner at the Panama Pacific Exposition and for years his entries have won at Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Buffalo and other prominent eastern shows. The Buff Leghorn classes at Syracuse were strong ones. They were large and a number of prominent breeders competed for honors. In this class Mr. Merihew, won 2 cock; 1, 2, 3 hens; 5 pullet; 1 pen. We did not talk with Mr. Merihew, but were informed that he had had a successful hatching season and that he now has several hundred youngsters on hand. Intending purchasers of Buff Leghorns should write to him for information. His prices are reasonable and he guarantees a square deal.

Orange Poultry Yards, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y., won 3, 4 cocks; 4, 5 hens; 1 cockerel; 5 pen—six prizes on seven entries. Their first prize cockerel was a well developed stylish bird of rich golden buff color.

S. C. Black Leghorns formed a remarkably strong class. It is remarkable how this variety has become popular within the last three to five years.

Blue Andalusians and Aneonas were other classes that were long in quality and also out in numbers. In fact, the Blue Andalusian class was one of the strongest, that has been seen outside of the winter shows.

Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms' must have smiled when he received his list of winnings in Buff Orpingtons. This class was a large one consisting of 40 singles and 5 pens. Among Mr. Delano's winnings were 1, 4, 5 cocks; 1, 2 hens; 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 3 pullets;

1, 2 pens. They also won the Onondaga Cup for best ten Buff Orpingtons in the show. As might be expected the entire Owen Farms string had "quality to burn". Among the exceptional birds was the first prize cockerel, a well developed specimen above Standard weight, that was solid buff from head to toe, including solid buff wings and tail.

In S. C. White Orpingtons, Owen Farms won 1, 4 pens; 2, 5 cocks; 3, 4 hens; 3, 5 pullets. The young birds shown by Owen Farms were not well enough developed to meet the strong competition at Syracuse, but Mr. Davey informed us they had plenty of youngsters coming on that would be fit for the early winter shows, not only White and Buff Orpingtons, but White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. They have about seven thousand chicks to select from, including the choicest lot of exhibition birds they have ever had. Mr. Davey writes they now have cockerels and pullets of all varieties that are Standard weight or above, with quality good enough to win at any show in the land.

The Sussex classes, Speckled, Red and Light, brought out some unusual quality. Surely this breed has very promptly found favor with poultrymen of this country. This is particularly true of the Speckled and Red varieties, while the Light Sussex also are claiming attention as they become better known.

As usual Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass., carried off the major honors in Silver Campines winning 1, 2 cocks; 2, 5 hens; 1, 2 cockerels; 2, 3, 4 pullets; 1, 2 pens; a regular award on every entry. It will interest readers to learn that the first cockerel and first pullet, also two pullets in the first pen, were bred from their first 1915 New York Palace cockerel. First cockerel at Syracuse was a very promising youngster though not fully matured. He had good size, was well up on legs and had clean and sharp black and white barring, with a silver white hackle. First cock was the first Boston 1916 cockerel. He was shown in grand condition and though in old feather his black barring had a wonderful greenish black sheen. All of the birds exhibited by Mr. Phipps, owner of Homestead Campine Farm, had long bodies, in fact, Mr. Phipps has apparently established this as a characteristic of his strain. He has raised 750 birds this season and does not expect they will be sufficient to supply the demand that is constantly increasing. In addition to the regular prizes, they were awarded special for best display.

The Buttercup class brought out a considerable difference of opinion in regard to what Buttercup type and shape should be and there is quite a tendency on the part of exhibitors to bring the club standard down to his or her birds instead of comparing them with the Standard and judging accordingly. It was necessary for the judge to throw out quite a number of entries for feathered shanks, and his action in doing so was criticised not a little. The Buttercups possess merit and it is possible to make them popular, but the quickest way for them to become popular is to cull closely and eliminate specimens from the breeding pen that possess serious defects or disqualifications.

WHAT THE CLUB IS DOING FOR LIGHT BRAHMAS BIG AND LITTLE

(Continued from page 809)

eye of many a Light Brahma breeder and rouse some to doing their duty by this noble variety, the club that does so much for Light Brahmas and indirectly for everyone who breeds them.

Be a sport! Do not take something for nothing, but send your dollar to Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., and help to run the membership list to one thousand members! It can be done. You will never miss the dollar—a wee bit of self-denial will make it available.

This gives us the opportunity to say a word in behalf of all specialty clubs. The annual dues are nominal in all of them. Stay away from the movies, or one entertainment, give up sodas or candy or gum or the beloved tobacco and, presto! you have the dollar and the two cent stamp to send it to the secretary of the club that represents the variety you breed, and how the secretary will bless you! It's worth the dollar. Besides, you owe it to the variety you breed, and to your fellow breeders and to the standard-bred industry at large.—Editor.

Light Brahma Bantams

Later in the year-book Mr. Wood has this to say about the pygmean Light Brahmas—the bantams:

It was more or less of a surprise to many of our members when in the Year Book last year we reminded them that our constitution states that one of the objects of the Club is to promote a more general breeding of Light Brahma Bantams, etc. Many had had the idea that the Club was to put forth its efforts solely for the larger fowls. When this announcement appeared in the Year Book I began to hear from people who were already breeding Light Brahma Bantams; then a few inquiries began to come in from old established Light Brahma fanciers asking where they could locate Light Brahma Bantams and eggs for their children, grandchildren, and young friends, etc. I have distributed these inquiries as best I could among our members who are breeding bantams and the past show season witnessed probably more exhibits of these little beauties than had ever been shown before in the history of the variety.

Our offer of special ribbons to more than five hundred poultry shows this season included the offer of a complete set of special ribbons for Light Brahma Bantams. I believe that possibly fifty or seventy-five shows printed the Bantam ribbon offer in their catalogues and from present indications twice as many shows will print the offer this next season. We will make the offer to every show on our list. The Bantam ribbon winners during the season just passed are given in detail in the list in this issue of the Year Book of winners of our Club special ribbons, state cups, etc.

The Greater Chicago Show

"Bigger and Better than ever" is the summing up of the prospects for the Greater Chicago Show to be held January 10-16, 1917 by Secretary D. E. Hale. To date four prominent specialty clubs have decided to meet at this exhibition as follows, the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, the National Partridge Wyandotte Club, the International Partridge Plymouth Rock Club, and the American Bronze Turkey Club. The judges who have been engaged to place the awards are M. L. Chapman, H. B. Hark, A. C. Smith, J. C. Johnson, Frank L. Platt, Dr. H. P. Clark, W. E. Stanfield, Z. D. Strubille, Wm. Wise, Jos. Dagle, Chas. McClave, Newton Cosh and J. A. Leland. Premium lists and particulars about the show may be obtained by addressing D. E. Hale, Secretary, 930 Monou Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement. Light and Dark Brahmans, page 842. tf

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 845. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

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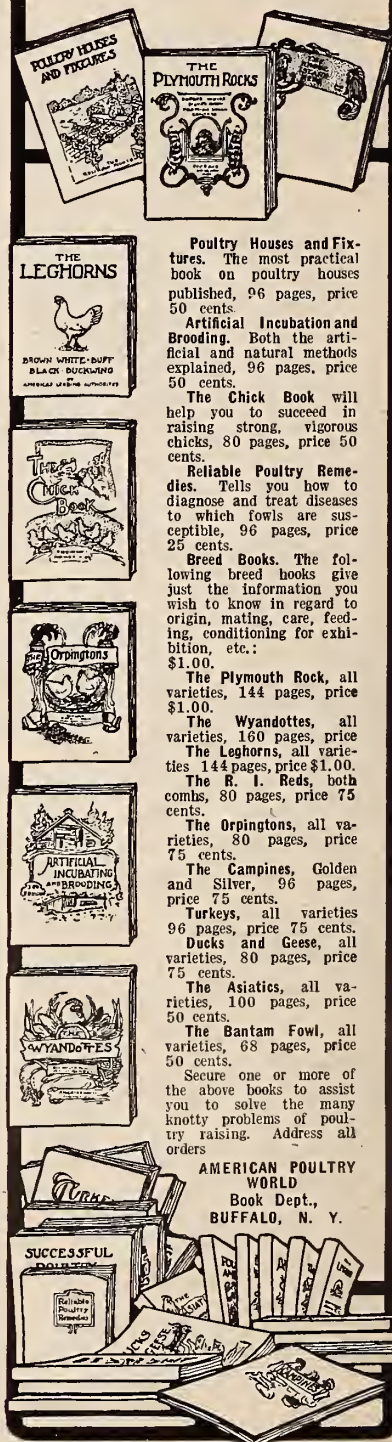
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